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MYRA'S JOURNAL OF DRESS AND FASHION

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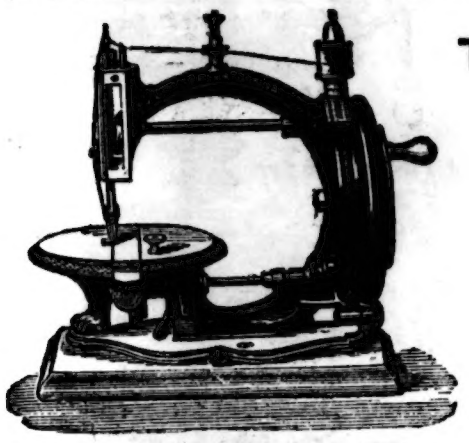

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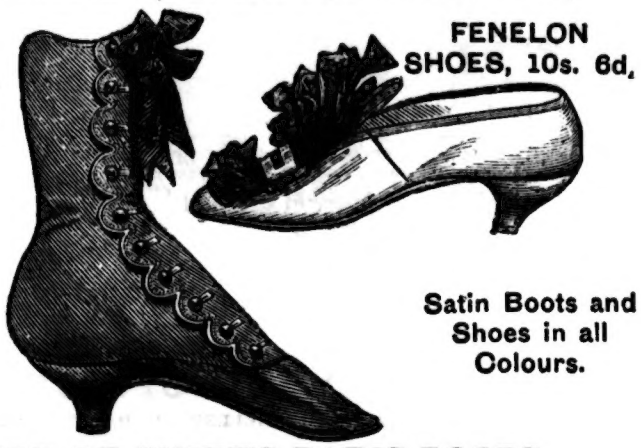

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8	24	,,	4	6
9	24	,,	4	9½
10	24	,,	5	0
11	24	,,	5	6
12	24	,,	6	0
13	24	,,	6	6
14	24	,,	7	0
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16	24	,,	8	0
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20	24	,,	11	0
21	24	,,	12	0
22	24	,,	13	0
24	24	,,	14	0
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28	24	,,	16	0
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MYRA'S JOURNAL
OF
DRESS AND FASHION.

No. 7.] AUGUST, 1875. [PRICE 3*d.*

DRESS AND FASHION IN PARIS.

THE season is thoroughly over now, and *La Mode* is taking a little rest before preparing her novelties for the next season; nothing absolutely new is to be seen at present, but a few modifications are introduced suitable to the hot weather. Everybody is busy arranging sea-side and travelling toilettes, and ladies are laying in a stock of piqué, Madras, batiste, and linen costumes, etc.; among others, a material which has been neglected for a long time past seems to be making a reappearance. This material is barège; it is less dressy than grenadine, but most useful for costumes for rather hard wear, such as travelling and excursions, when one is thankful to have a light dress that does not require washing, as washing dresses require so much space in packing.

The greatest harmony still prevails in all toilettes. The chapeau always looks as if it had been made to wear exclusively with the dress; the parasol also matches, and even the gloves are worn of the same tint. The height of elegance is to have boots made of the same stuff as the dress.

Skirts are still made narrow, but rather less so than at the beginning of the season. Dresses are lengthened even for the street; they are easily held up with one hand, all the fulness being thrown to the back. Flat collars are not worn for dressy toilettes; when there is no lace at hand, a pretty gauze ruche is very soft and becoming to the face.

Never before have flowers been worn in such quantities; besides those on bonnets, of which we shall speak further on, they are embroidered in relief, and in their natural colours, on dresses, parasols, and even on silk stockings, which are becoming extravagantly luxurious. With this excessively refined fashion, boots are only worn with morning toilettes. What would be the good of hiding such stockings—embroidered, heraldic, historic—under boots? It is simply in order to make the most of this perfection of elegance that the little Louis XIV. shoe has been introduced, which is fastened under two little ribbon rosettes, which of course match with the dress.

NO. 122.—LE SEMILLANT CHAPEAU.
Model from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre.

We have no doubt our readers will be pleased to read a few details about bathing dresses. There is now, as always, a great variety in these costumes, but the materials most in vogue are *corsée* serge and *araascote*, a thick tissue being preferred, as it has the advantage of not clinging to the body; they are generally either black or dark blue, but white costumes, which are always the most elegant are much worn. Some of them are made of a single piece, with trimmings and sleeves lined with flannel to match the braid with which they are usually ornamented; this braid, red, white, or blue, contrasting well with the shade of the dress, makes, by its more or less complicated designs, the richness of the costume.

Other models are composed of trousers, reaching half-way down the leg, and a short skirt, adapted to a Russian chemise, without pleats, and fastened round the waist by a buttoned band. Short sleeves and a sailor collar complete these costumes, which are enlivened by bright-coloured braid.

We saw a charming bathing dress made of grey woollen "panama" (a coarse basket-wove serge), embroidered by hand with red wool. The trousers are full and fastened below the knee by an embroidered band; above these a very short tunic is worn; this latter is fastened at the side; it has an open collar at the neck and short open sleeves, the whole trimmed with embroidery. A scarf, scalloped and embroidered with red wool, is worn round the waist and fastened on one side. Bathing shoes are always worn to match the costume.

As regards the coiffure, in order to avoid the discomfort of the burning rays of the sun falling full on the bathers' heads and faces, a hat has been made of which the wide brims are made of panama, and the soft crown of white-drawn alpaca, fastened in the middle by a bow of coloured braid to match the trimmings of the costume; the hat is edged with the same braid in vandykes, and one or two rows are put round the crown. These hats are very convenient, if not so coquettish as the small round hats hitherto worn.

We must not omit to say a few words with regard to pélerines, round capes and mantles of woollen net with gauze or silk application. This style of mantle has become fashionable more certainly and quickly than almost anything we can remember; trimmings are also made in the same way, and are used for ornamenting, no matter what vêtement or costume; but complete confections are made of this tissue, as has just been said. It is exceedingly pretty and appears very rich, although in reality by no means expensive, and this is the reason why this fashion will be only a passing one. Cuirasses made of this net are both pleasing and becoming to wear during hot weather; they are very dressy and can be worn over a low under-bodice. Still, we do not advise anyone to wear them in this manner out of doors; it is a fashion that is quite gone out now.

For lingerie, a great deal of embroidery is worn, both open worked and in satin-stitch; guipure, Cluny, etc., are also in vogue. The bouillonnés known as *gueule de loup* are again in use for dressy lingerie; a brightly-coloured ribbon is put through them, producing a very pretty effect.

Morning caps follow the prevailing rule of refined coquetry, and are made to match the morning gown or camisole; these caps contain the whole of the hair, and have a thick ruche in front, and some bows of ribbon; they are of the Charlotte Corday shape.

Dressing-gowns are made with a ras-terre skirt and a small loose or semi-fitting jacket, with wide open sleeves. A great many are made of soft white piqué, with open or satin-stitch embroidered trimmings. Some other dressing-gowns which were lately shown to us were exceedingly elegant; they were made of Swiss muslin, the front being entirely covered with bouillonnés placed across a Valenciennes insertion; the back was in wide Watteau pleats, with a very long train trimmed at the edge with a very deep gathered flounce, headed by a magnificent Valenciennes insertion, and above this a trimming of bouillonnés with narrow insertion between them, the whole finished off with loosely-tied pink or blue bows. Another dressing-gown was simply made of muslin, without either lace or embroidery, but completely trimmed with very fine pleatings not two inches deep. Less expensive dressing-gowns are made of percale, zephyr linen, and Oxford stripe; these are very pretty, and can be made more so with the help of a little embroidery.

At this time of the year travelling costumes demand some attention, and the following description of one may supply our readers with some useful hints on the subject. The costume in question is made of felt grey beige tissue. The under-skirt is rounded and trimmed with two bias bands of brown silk; similar bands are put on the upper skirt, which is draped at the sides, where it is slightly raised by gatherings, and then falls, like a wide coquillé, over the train. A pélerine jacket, also made of beige tissue and trimmed with brown silk fringe, with a passementerie heading and jet beads, completes this convenient travelling costume.

The following toilette is more dressy, but in excellent taste; it is made of rosewood-coloured sicilienne and very light havannah-coloured silk. The under-skirt is trained and ornamented with two gathered flounces and rouleautés of silk, headed by bouillonnés, the heading of which is lined with havannah-coloured silk. The tunic is surrounded by a bias band of havannah-coloured silk, and raised by gatherings forming coquillés at the sides, between which the lining is seen. At the back, starting from the waist, a large width of sicilienne, lined with havannah-coloured silk and turned back on itself, forming a large buckle, joined in the middle by wide havannah-coloured ribbon made up in an immense bow. Havannah-coloured waistcoat; open bodice trimmed with silk gimp *à la Suissesse*; the same trimming all down the sleeve as far as the very deep parement, bound with silk and trimmed with a bow at the back of the arm. A parure suitable to this dress is made of ruched lace.

The following is the description of a very pretty toilette forming part of the splendid trousseau lately sent out to a young princess. The pardessus is of very pale mauve, almost white, faille; the plain trained skirt is cut out in large scallops, falling in the hollow of the pleats formed by a flounce in wide flutings, and edged with mauve velvet of a rather darker shade. Over this skirt, and draped only on the left side under a large velvet bow, there is a tunic of a species of white lace, formerly called *Tricot de Berlin*. The bodice is cuirasse-shaped and high; it is made of mauve faille, and covered, with the exception of the sleeves, with the same lace. The faille sleeves fit very closely to the arm, and are almost closed at the wrist, where there is a ruffle of the same lace falling over a glove of exactly the same shade as the dress. The ivory-handled parasol is made of mauve silk and covered with the same lace. The bonnet to be worn with this toilette is brimless, and has a soft crown; it is made of mauve faille, covered with white lace, and trimmed all round with a wreath of hawthorn, diminishing at the sides, and closed at the back by a bow of mauve faille.

Since we have come to the subject of bonnets, we may describe a few more. In the first place, here is a very pretty one of white rice straw, with an oval crown shelving down at the back; it is trimmed with a quantity of white cuckoo flowers, ending in a wreath, and joining the fringe of flowers at the back. On the top there is a large bow of black faille edged with white.

No. 123.—THE JUANITA BONNET.
Model from Les Grands Magazins du Louvre.

A mourning bonnet is made with a front of black rice straw; the wide soft crown is made of black gauze, entirely bouillonné, and trimmed with large black crêpe flowers edged with a row of jet beads; a scarf of fringed crêpe, with flowers mingled with the bows, falls on the neck.

Another bonnet is made with a white straw brim and a soft crown of blue faille. Two roses, mixed with grapes, are placed underneath on a blue torsade, and the same trimming is repeated on the top.

MARIE GOUBAUD.

LESSONS IN DRESSMAKING.

No. III.—CUTTING-OUT ON DRESS FABRICS.

MATERIALS for dresses vary so much in width that the beginner needs especial directions respecting the peculiarity of each. Fancy names are, however, given by drapers to certain fancy goods each season, and in many cases the same fabric is sold under four or five high-sounding and more or less applicable names. Special makes, too, in silks and cashmere, present other difficulties to the learner, requiring special instructions in cutting-out. Yet there are certain time-honoured dress materials the widths of which are unchanged from year to year, and as these are also the most useful and durable materials for dressmaking, we will confine our attention at this early period of our lessons to these.

Silks, poplins, merino, cashmere, alpaca, velveteen, muslin, print, and piqué form a sufficient number of materials to learn to cut-out upon.

The beginner would do well to make print and muslin the fabrics upon which to try her "'prentice hand."

Nearly all patterns are calculated for dress materials of 27 inches wide, this being the ordinary and accepted width for dress fabrics, and, as we must take some standard to avoid repetition, it is upon this basis that our patterns are drawn. As a matter of knowledge, the following table of the widths of various fabrics has been drawn up; it will, we hope, be useful to many, as even when rich fabrics—velvet, for instance—are not required for dresses, yet small quan-

tities are often wanted for trimmings, and so we add this and other rich fabrics to our list.

TABLE OF FABRICS AND THE VARIOUS WIDTHS OF EACH.

	Inches.		
Velvet	18	20	—
Black Silk	22	26	—
Coloured Silk	22	26	—
Poplin	30	32	—
Rep	30	32	—
Alpaca, 1st quality	30	36	54
Alpaca, 2nd quality	—	—	—
Velveteen	27	28	—
Challé	28	—	—
Beige	25	28	—
Cloth	38	54	60

	Inches.		
Serge	28	32	—
Tweed	28	54	60
Foulard	24	—	—
Damask	24	—	—
India Silks	32	34	—
Janus Cord	28	32	—
Merino	45	46	—
Cashmere	46	—	—
Mousseline de Laine	26	—	—
Paramatta	42	—	—
Grenadine	26	—	—

	Inches.	
Barathea	42	—
Crape	23	42
Crepe de Chine	24	—
Satin	18	27
Muslin	33	—
Prints	33	—
Piqués	33	—
Percales	33	—
Bonnet & Trimming Silks, as Ottoman, Turquoise	18	20

We are indebted for this information to Messrs. Debenham and Freebody, of Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square.

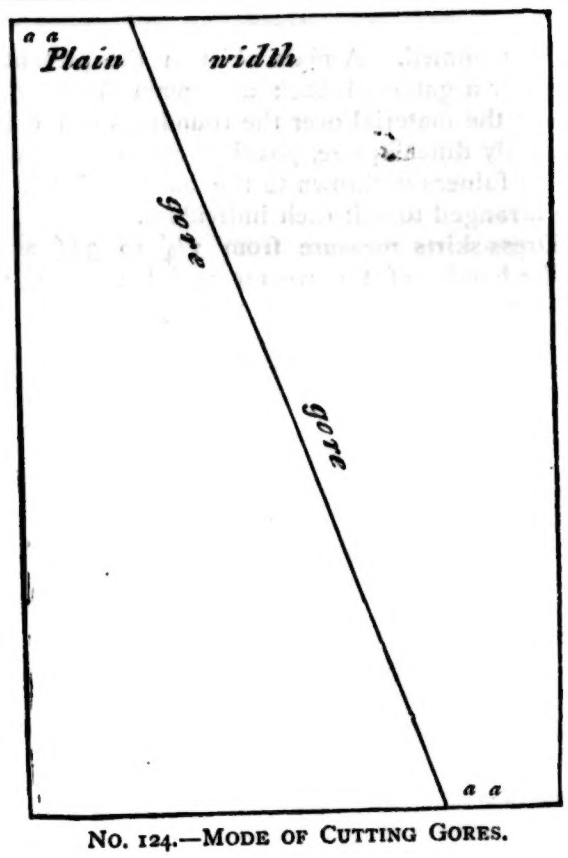
General Rules.—1. Patterns are cut without allowing for turnings-in; therefore a space of three-quarters of an inch must be allowed all round the pattern everywhere.

2. The patterns are always placed lengthwise on the stuff, the selvedge being placed in front of the cutter along the table edge.

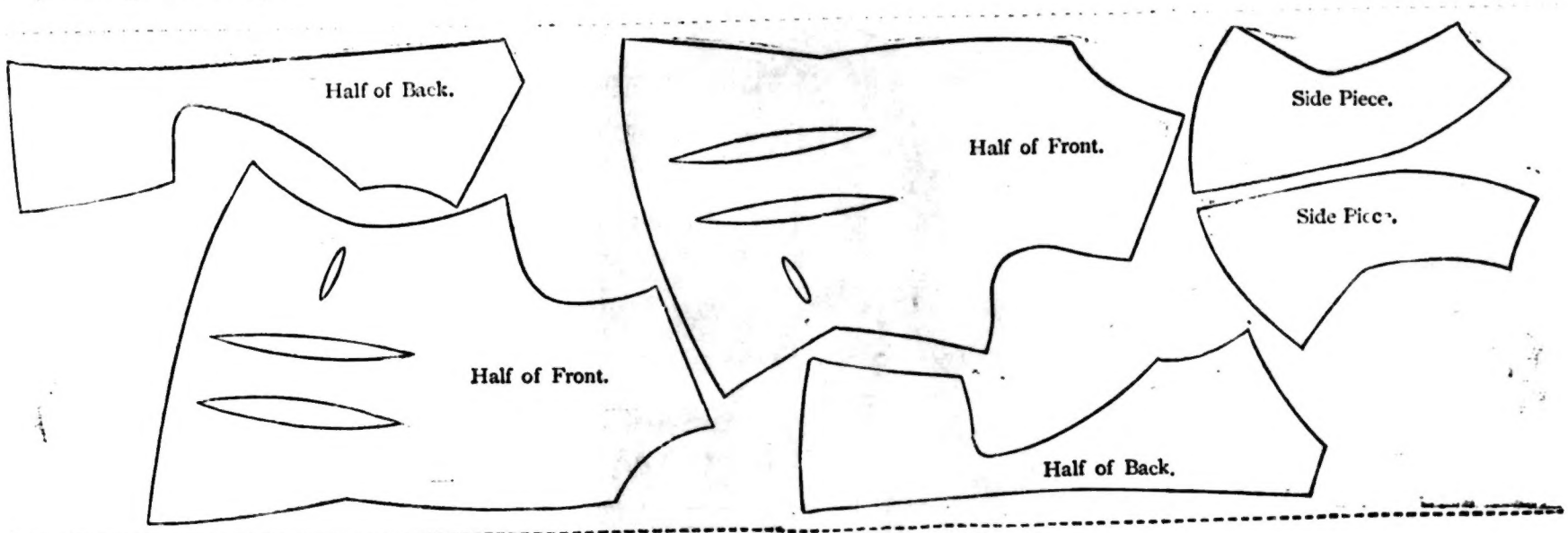
The dotted lines here represent the selvedges. The reader is supposed to place the pattern as here shown in order to cut the fabric economically.

3. Whenever a pattern is to be cut crossways or bias it is always indicated, and is the exception to the rule of cutting lengthwise by the selvedge.

4. Linings are always cut double—that is, the material folded, and the two pieces cut at once. The material is cut singly by the lining when opened out.

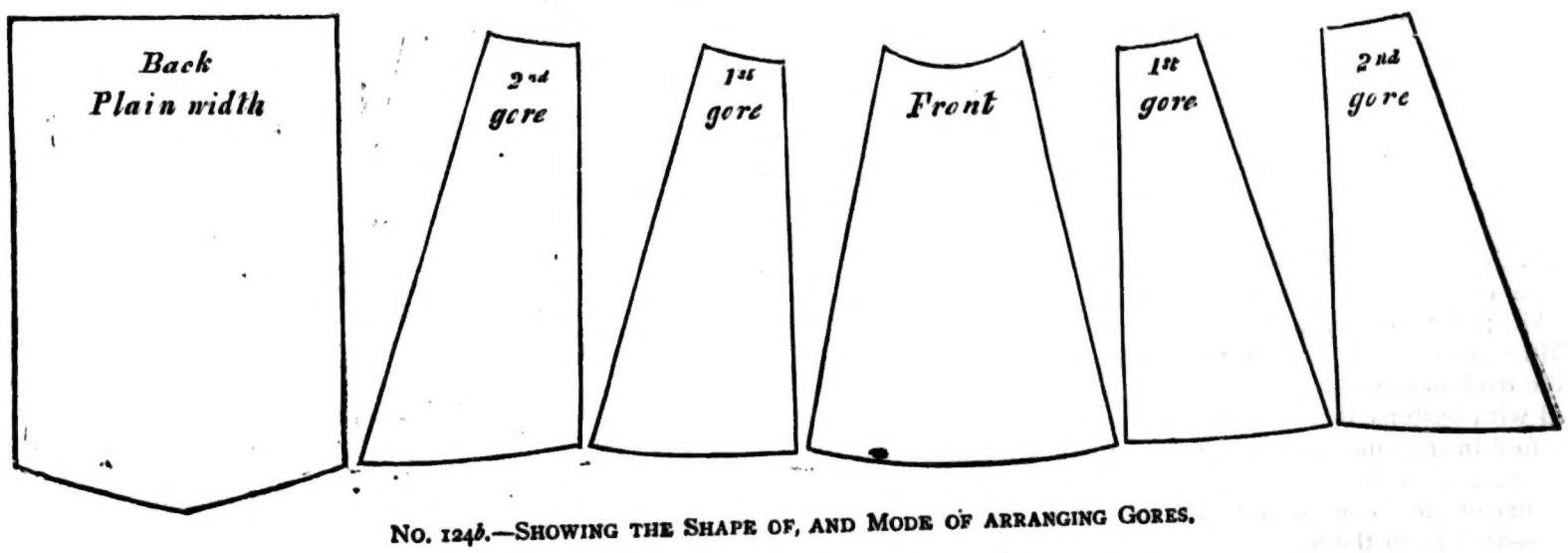


NO. 124.—MODE OF CUTTING GORES.



NO. 124a.—MODE OF PLACING PATTERN ON MATERIAL.

Taking then, as we stated, a material 27 inches wide, we place the pattern of our dress bodice on it in the order here shown :—



NO. 124b.—SHOWING THE SHAPE OF, AND MODE OF ARRANGING GORES.

5. In placing the pattern on the lining or dress fabric, trace the exact outline, without turnings, as described on page 91 of MYRA'S JOURNAL; then cut out the stuff three-quarters of an inch beyond the tracing all round, as shown in Rule 1 on this page.

For cutting out the skirt the present style demands a special pattern, which varies only in the number of gores employed to make the skirt, from those of preceding years.

Skirts are made thus—1st, plain; 2ndly, double skirts or tunics

3rdly, trimmed. A plain skirt in the present mode has a Bulgare pleat, or a gathered back and plain front, with one or two pleats easing the material over the roundness of the figure. These pleats naturally differ in size, position, and number with each figure. The whole fulness is thrown to the back, and, therefore, the front pleats are arranged to suit each individual.

Dress-skirts measure from 3¼ to 3¾ at the edge, according to the height of the wearer and her size at the waist. The skirt consists of a shaped front, two gores on each side, and the back

Gores can only be cut in this way when the material is plain or completely covered with a regular pattern—as checked shepherd's-plaid, for instance—because, as one gore is reversed, any fabric with a set pattern—a spray of flowers, for example—would be inverted.

The front width is shaped—that is, slightly gored on each side—according to the shape desired. See page 139.

This rule applies to velvet, velveteen, and to all fabrics having a raised pile which require to be made up with the pile brushed in

No. 125.—THE IRMA COSTUME.
Models from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre.

widths, which are neither shaped nor gored. The back widths are either one or two in number, according to the fulness wished for in the skirt; if two only are used, one width is divided, and the half-widths put on each side of the centre width, to avoid a seam down the back of the Bulgare pleat; but when the Bulgare pleat is trimmed with buttons that is not done, but the seam concealed under a fold in the fabric, on which the buttons are placed.

Gores are cut, as shown on page 139, from a plain straight width. The number of inches allowed at the letters *a a* must be exactly the same—that is, at the top and edge of the width.

The fabric is folded down on the natural bias-line between the two points *a a*, and cut on the line. Fabrics which will not keep folded, as challé, &c., must be pinned in place before cutting.

one direction, *i.e.* downwards. In cutting out material into gores, it is well for the inexperienced dressmaker to run the outline of each before cutting; and this applies more particularly to cutting out fabrics the pattern of which is inverted by the gore. To economise material, portions of the bodice can be cut from the inverted gores, as back, side-pieces, sleeves, cuffs, and false hem for the skirt.

In measuring off widths for the skirt the hem is allowed for in thin fabrics only, as muslin, barège, &c.; but heavy fabrics, as woollen materials, silks, velvets, &c., have always a false hem of alpaca or stiff muslin, in which case an extra inch allowed for turnings both top and bottom will be found sufficient.

False hems are cut lengthwise, and not across the muslin, alpaca, or of whatever fabric the false hem consists.

SPINNINGS IN TOWN.

. . . Many a platform dragon's scaly joints
Will scarce be proof 'gainst well-aimed needle-points,
Pushed home by dainty fingers. Gentle STANLEY
Avowed an ignorance extremely manly
Of Needledom; but you, my *Punch*, explore
All arts, and are well versed in Ladies' lore!
"Woman's invention" you, well pleased, will see
Fostered by Fashion, Art, and Industry,
Knit by another tie, when LEIGHTON limns,
And sweet Princesses praise. All modish whims
Are not so wise. She-Noodledom may preach
Salvation by unsexing, but to teach
Woman to wield her proper arms aright,
Will give her truer vantage in the fight
Than platform panoply o'er petticoat,
Or FORSYTH'S championship, or STANSFELD'S vote.
Such arms as infant-tending fingers fit—
Pencil and pen, not less than broom or spit—
Be hers. Let the new chivalry disdain
With flowers—of speech—to wreathe a galling chain,
Nor, like the old, deem her a dangerous witch,
Who lifts her soul above her sampler-stitch!
Yet should not English girls turn scornful eye
Upon the tool that Queens once loved to ply,
Or let new arms their warm affections wheedle
From their old friend, and yours, dear *Punch*,
A NEEDLE.
—*Punch*, July 3.

THE needle has been, and will, I trust, long continue to be, the weapon, *par excellence*, of our sex. We have a noble and a glorious example of personal industry set, not only by our most womanly Monarch, but by her royal daughters, who are proficients in every branch of needlework. The art of needlework, under the stimulus of royal patronage, is reviving from the cold shadow thrown by the countless wheels of sewing machines. The sewing machine is, it appears from School Board reports, not to be allowed to supersede hand sewing, but all children are to be taught to hem and sew *neatly*, as well as to cut out and make up their own garments. There is little fear but that needlework, under the supervision of the School Boards, will be well attended to; but will the middle classes be equally fortunate?

Ladies can do a great deal of real good by establishing classes once a week, of two or three hours' duration, for cutting out and sewing. Those with plenty of time on their hands could do more, but nearly all single ladies can do a little towards this good end. Children should not, *selon moi*, be the only recipients of instruction; young girls could be admitted, who would be anxious and willing to learn, while the regular attendance of children could be secured by the distribution of a bun and a glass of milk-and-water at the end of the lesson. I would suggest many other ways of making the working lesson pleasant to the little learners, but I fear that I should be deemed Quixotic and unpractical, or receive severe letters for occupying my space with a favourite subject—children. I can be silent this month on the subject of "my boys," since they do not, alas! return home until after MYRA'S JOURNAL is printed, if not published; but I claim indulgence next month in advance, for I can *not* resist speaking of some of their funny little ways. I have to thank the kind lady who sent the pretty and amusing little book for my nursery, and the other ladies who express such good wishes for my darlings. Returning to the subject of needlework, I think that mothers will do well to devote a certain portion of each day to teaching their girls this useful art. Very few young ladies sew well and quickly, or can produce really good plain needlework of any kind. Mothers and daughters will find a pleasant pastime in perfecting themselves in plain work while an interesting book is read aloud. A friend of mine, who has five daughters, makes it a rule to read the *Times* to the girls from ten to eleven o'clock daily, and the girls read in turn from eleven to twelve, usually an amusing book. Thus the girls hear the news of the day, the history of their own, and of other countries carried on day by day, and are well versed in all the questions of the day, and they are all good needlewomen. It is the duty of every mother to see that her daughter knows how to cut out and make all her own clothing, without any reference to the position in life of the family,—even if she is not likely to want to do so in after life. That instructions in plain work are needed is proved by the warm welcome given to my little book on elementary needlework, which is sold as fast as my publishers can supply it. In reply to questions upon the subject, "Elementary Needlework" illustrates plain work of every kind, instructs in the various modes of working button-holes, illustrates the various seams used for underclothing and dressmaking, and, in short, gives descriptions and illustrations of every sort of plain work. It is sent post free for 1*s*. 1*d*. by Messrs. Weldon and Co., 15, Wine Office Court, E.C.,

NO. 126—THE COSTADAU COUNTRY TOILETTE.

Paper Pattern, made up, 5*s*. 6*d*.; *Flat Pattern only*, 2*s*. 9*d*.; of Madame MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

or may be had at MYRA'S Dress and Pattern Depot, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden. Beginners in needlework should not be given harsh materials to work on. All longcloths should be washed, and the scoured calico of Mr. C. Williamson (manufacturer, Leighton-Buzzard) will be found one of the best materials for this purpose.

I have received patterns of this longcloth, and have purchased it from time to time for my household use. Although unbleached, it is almost white, and washes perfectly white on the second visit to the laundress. It is wonderfully even in texture, and wears admirably; this I attribute to the fact of the calico not going through the bleaching process to which ordinary calicoes are subjected, and which necessarily is injurious to the fabric. The leather-make scoured calico is soft-finished, and is left perfectly pure; after washing it thickens and improves. It is easy to sew, moderate in price, and very durable. Mr. C. Williamson pays carriage upon all parcels amounting to £2, and allows a discount of 2½ per cent. upon all orders amounting to £5. An extra discount is allowed to charitable institutions, schools, homes, and orphanages. The prices of the leather-make scoured calico begin at 4½*d.* per yard; the finer quality, 7½*d.*, 8½*d.*, 9*d.*, 11*d.*, and 1*s.* An extra quality and width, 42 inches, is wonderfully fine and suitable for the very best underlinen; it costs 18½*d.* per yard, and is one of the very best cloths I have yet seen.

A very pretty attention has been paid to MYRA. A new and most pleasant perfume has been dedicated to her by Mr. Charles Kershaw, the inventor of Lily Water, Lily Lotion, and Lily Dentifrice. This perfume is called the Myra Bouquet, and is sold in prettily-cut bottles; it can be had of all chemists, by order, and of Mr. Kershaw, 148, Strand, London, W.C.

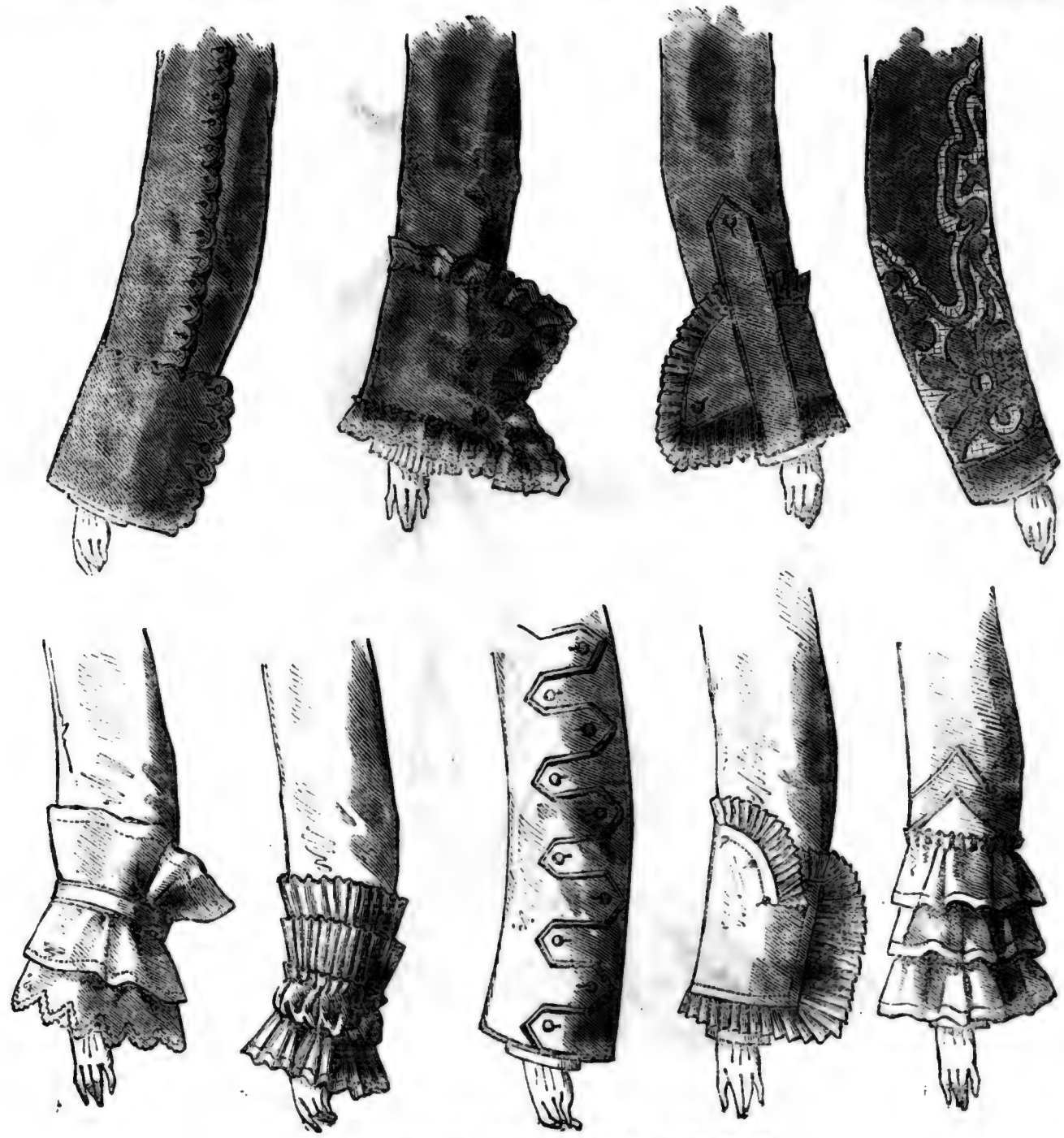
Many letters respecting the Balm of Columbia, which is so much used for increasing the growth of the hair, require an answer. It is not possible for us to try in person the various hair lotions of the day; one can only find out their merits by hearing them through

NO. 127.—THE ANTIBES COSTUME AND THE HAVRE TOILETTE.

Paper Models, full size, made up and trimmed, 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Pattern only*, 2*s.* 9*d.*; of Madame MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

one's friends. The Balm of Columbia is an old-established hair wash, and has saved many a beautiful head of hair from falling. It is cooling and strengthening in the extreme, I am told by those who use it.

When in Paris, MYRA met with a very clever coiffeur, Leopold Cuny, 245, Rue St. Honoré. The chignons, plaits, curls, &c., were considerably cheaper than in our West-end houses, and we think ladies will be glad to know that by sending a piece of hair to Mons. Cuny they will receive an estimate for the hair they require, and the hair itself as soon as matched and mounted.



NO. 128.—NEW SLEEVES FOR AUTUMNAL TOILETTES.

Paper Models, made up, with Flat Pattern to cut out by, 1*s.* 6*d.*; of Madame MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

The cost of receiving a small box from Paris is very inconsiderable. Mons. Cuny has kindly sent photographs of three new coiffures. The first is composed of rouleaux of hair, terminated on one side by a plait, on the other by a bow of ribbon; the second formed of French curls, and intended for an elderly lady; and the third is made of superposed rolls of hair finished by a catogan of three long curls. The prices of these chignons cannot be here given, as they vary with the shade of colour; but on receipt of a piece of hair, Mons. Cuny will forward an estimate.

The beautiful needlework, called Seaside work, introduced by Mesdames Le Boutillier, offers full occupation for the month. This work consists of embroidery upon linen for couvrettes, hearth-mats, and stair-covers. It is also applied to many other purposes, and is adapted to all kinds of household decorations, as toilette-table foot-mats, washstand, screens, &c. It is worked with coloured silks or coloured wool upon the figured holland or linen, and requires no pattern. The silks chosen should be those of Messrs. Adams and Co., 5, New Street, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.; the knitting silk being 1*s.* 6*d.* per ounce skein, filoselle 2*s.* per ounce of eight skeins, all one shade, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per ounce of eight skeins of mixed shades.

Few needleworks are more effective than silk embroidery; the beautiful material, the vivid colourings, the soft yet bright tones, give an effect to the work of one's hands which is obtained by no other material. For the very fashionable Macramé lace, Messrs. Adams and Co.'s écru knitting silk, black silk, or coloured silks, matching the dress to be ornamented, makes a beautiful trimming.

Macramé lace is so easily worked, and so effective, that all ladies should learn this pretty work, which is useful not only for dress trimming but for household decoration, and for the ornamentation of table-linen, sheets, pillow-cases, &c.

For the afternoon tea, table-cloths are embroidered in the damasked pattern, and edged with Macramé lace or scalloped; the embroidery can be worked with ingrain embroidery cotton. A young friend lately presented me with a beautiful table-cloth of this kind, each corner having an emblem, and my monogram, and the edges worked with a doubly interlaced scallop; it is beautifully worked, and forms a useful as well as elegant present. If some of

our readers, who complain of the hours "dragging their slow length along," would undertake a work of this kind, they would find their mammas appreciate, and value their work as much as I do my dear little friend's, who, far from filling idle hours, has snatched the time from needed rest and pleasure to work for me.

Paper collars and cuffs are much used, especially by ladies travelling, who can carry a considerable quantity flat in their portmanteaus, and are thus rendered independent of the laundress. The new shapes are high, with turn-down corners; the cuffs are edged with stitching, cording, lace, or frills. It is wonderful to see how perfectly the linen collar is imitated in paper. Mr. Edward Tann, 308, High Holborn (close to Chancery Lane), has a splendid stock of these useful articles, as well as of every kind of paper lingerie for ladies; and collars, wristbands, and fronts for gentlemen and for boys. Besides these articles, Mr. Tann has Japanese curtains and Lambrequins, and paper skirts and paper petticoats at 1*s.* 6*d.* each, ready to wear; in appearance these petticoats resemble chintz and printed skirts, and plain white jupons. Dish papers for fish, patties, and pastry; ham frills, cutlet frills, ramakin cases, soufflet cups, fruit cups, can also be obtained of Mr. Tann, as well as stationery of all kinds. I think ladies will be glad to know of this house, as I feel sure no ordinary observer could detect the difference between the paper lingerie and ordinary linen parures.

The Flexura boots of Mr. Nicoll, 424, Oxford Street, are invaluable for travelling: the peculiarity of this boot is, that the shape is preserved even when worn out, the instep having a flexible support, of great comfort to those who have weak or tender feet. Mr. Nicoll makes boots to suit ill-shaped, as well as well-made feet, and has a cunning mode of adding to the apparent height without the exaggerated heels one often sees. Croquet boots and shoes have given way to "Badminton Chaussure," and these are exceedingly stylish: the low quarter shoe, with prettily curved heel, displaying the embroidered stockings so much worn.

The Flexura boots are made to measure if necessary, the prices are moderate, and I know the boots wear well, as several ladies of my acquaintance have told me so.

Passing down Oxford Street recently, I noticed some remarkably pretty *bottines* in the window of Mr. Thrower's establishment, 41, Oxford Street. These boots were of bronze, and buttoned across with open straps from the toe to the top, as cool to wear as shoes, while supporting the foot and ankle as well as ordinary boots. The Fénélon shoe, 10*s.* 6*d.*, is very pretty, with a stylish bow and buckle. Mr. Thrower's boots are sold at the following prices: Glacé kid walking boots, 14*s.* 6*d.*; Hessian boots, with Louis XV. heels, 19*s.* 6*d.* Pinet's Paris boots can also be obtained here at moderate prices.

The pretty collars of silver, both bright and oxydized, of ormolu, steel, and jet, can be obtained in London of Mr. G. W. Jones, 101, Oxford Street; they are extremely fashionable at the present time. Ladies can make very pretty ornaments of coral, which they can obtain in strings from the same house.

Mr. Gard, of Dunstable, has forwarded several letters from ladies asking for salt to cure moths; on reading over my last letter, I cannot see how they can gather that Mr. Gard has any cure for moths.

No. 129.—JEANNE D'ARC TOILETTE, with the new Jeanne d'Arc Chain.
Paper Pattern, made up—Skirt, 2s.; Polonaise, 2s.; Flat Pattern, 1s.

No. 130.—SEASIDE TOILETTES FOR CHILDREN.

Made-up Paper Models, with Flat Patterns to cut out by, 4*s.*; *Flat Patterns only*, 2*s.*; of Madame MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

The salt I spoke of preserves eggs, meat, &c., for many months; but the best charm which I have found against moths is camphor; lumps of camphor placed in each drawer, box, wardrobe, and press; camphor dissolved in water and used for washing over carpets after sweeping; it is applied in my household thus—a flannel is soaked in camphor-water, wrung out, and well rubbed over the carpet, particularly at the edges, where moths delight to congregate. Sound and regular beating will keep moths from furniture, but great care is required this season, as moths abound both in London and in the country. All cloth clothes, furs, and fur-trimmed vêtements should be well beaten this month, and restored to their cedar-wood or camphor-wood boxes, or sewn up carefully in *linen* bags.

I have received five varieties of needle-cases from Mr. Thomas Harper, of Phœnix Works, Redditch, all of which are pretty, and, better still, contain supplies of Mr. Harper's excellent needles in assorted sizes. The cases are as follows: a pretty crimson leather étui, with pocket for buttons, four packets of sewing and one of darning needles, and a bodkin, the under side of the case adorned with a pretty picture; price, post free, 14 stamps. A charming little box holding four packets of needles, with pincushion-top and place for thimble; post free for 12 stamps. A magic box, with false bottom, concealing four packets of needles, costs the same sum. A gold and red portmanteau, opening with a tray of needles, post free for 13 stamps; and the fifth case is of ormolu, and holds four packets of needles, which advance into sight on touching a spring; this is sent post free for 12 stamps.

A new style of wrapper has been introduced by Mr. Harper. When one opens an ordinary packet of needles, the needles usually fall about in every direction. Mr. Harper's needles are firmly held in a pad, and can be removed one by one without disturbing the rest. Another form of wrapper is so arranged that the needles can be drawn into view, and the needles selected with perfect ease, and without disturbing the order in which they are arranged. Pretty as the cases are, it is a still greater gratification to know that really good serviceable needles are supplied with each, and that a case of these needles is as useful a present as it is charming.

The pretty dresses for children, illustrated on the preceding page, deprive me of my accustomed space, but give such valuable hints for dresses for our dear little ones, that I gladly lay down the pen and take up the scissors.

THE SILKWORM.

MODES FOR MATRONS.

FOR morning toilette, middle-aged and elderly ladies are wearing striped piqués, beige dresses of two shades, and coloured alpacas. Very old ladies usually prefer black fabrics, alpacas of the first quality for morning dresses, with foulard and grenadine over silk for evening; poplin faille and reps for visiting and walking toilette.

For walking costumes, matrons much affect the new *Louisine* silk, which is certainly exceedingly ladylike and becoming if made with plain skirt, Bulgare pleated back, and deep basque, jacket trimmed with bias folds of plain silk of the prevailing shade of the Louisine. With this dress a mantle of black silk, cashmere, or lace must be worn, only very young matrons wearing mantelettes of Louisine to match the dress. Tussore silk, as well as a rich basket-wove silk, also of Indian manufacture, is much worn. These fabrics are trimmed with black lace, which is the most seasonable as well as fashionable trimming. The lace has headings of plumes-de-soie, a trimming we have before described as an imitation in silk of ostrich feather trimming; or passementerie heading or lace insertion is applied as heading. Bonnets for matrons, while partaking of the general characteristics of the fashion, are yet modified. The Maréchale is the favourite shape, as it allows of the back of the hair being covered.

Caps are of the Marie Stuart shape, the Diadem, and the *Bonne Femme*, a shape for very old ladies, completely covering the hair and head. Catalan caps are much used by younger matrons, and Madame Angot caps are no longer worn by fashionable ladies, but are too becoming to be readily given up by many.

The arrangement of the hair is usually, French curls in front, three or five, according to the height of the wearer; the curls are worn in rows one above the the other, the cap or bonnet completing the coiffure. Some ladies, however, with abundant hair, either natural or added, wear a coil at the back with a comb; the cap is then worn divided into lappets falling on each side of the chignon, or united beneath it; or, again, the lace, blonde, or tulle is sufficiently transparent to show the hair beneath.

White hair is the fashion; it is considered to lend a touching grace to the young matron, while the aged wear snow-white tresses proudly. Even iron-grey hair is thought much of; in short, this is the moment, *par excellence*, for those who have white hair to wear it boldly. In consequence of the rage for white hair, it is almost priceless.

Parasols and sunshades for elderly ladies are of écru, or black; they do not eagerly adopt the more showy parasols, but white-lace-trimmed parasols are used by both young and aged ladies.

Fancy shoes and boots are left to young people, matrons wearing silk stockings, black or white, not rose-coloured, and Balbriggan and Lisle thread stockings, with plain cashmere hose and plain kid walking boots.

Coquettish grandmammas wear black satin slippers with heels. For evening dress, corsage open *en cœur*, or square cut, and filled with tulle puffings or worn over a lace chemisette. No bare arms or neck, however beautiful, however well shaped.

A new glove of peculiarly fine and delicate kid has been introduced by Messrs. Jannings and Son, of 16, Fenchurch Street, E.C., the importers of the celebrated Copenhagen glove. This new glove is called the ACME. It is made in all colours, and with single and double buttons. The price is 2*s.* 9*d.* for single buttons, and 3*s.* 3*d.* for double buttons. The ACME glove is really the perfection of a kid glove in fit, appearance, sewing, and durable buttons. Those ladies who wear the Copenhagen glove for daily use should try the ACME glove for better wear. I feel sure they will approve of the new glove as much as they appreciate the Copenhagen glove, the price of which (2*s.* one button and 2*s.* 9*d.* double buttons) makes it invaluable to the economical. I may mention that all letter orders come under Mr. Jannings' immediate notice, and especial care is taken in the execution of such orders. For excellent fit, good work, durability, and low price it will not be easy to surpass Messrs. Jannings' gloves; and as all sizes are kept, no difficulty will be found in fitting the smallest and most *mignonne* hands.

MYRA.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

No. 122.—LE SEMILLANT CHAPEAU

of black rice straw, beaded with jet, trimmed with black ribbon, and three bouquets of violets or other flowers. Price 25*s.*

No. 123.—THE JUANITA BONNET

of black rice straw, with faille trimming, and sprays of roses and rosebuds. Price 45*s.*

No. 124.—MODE OF CUTTING GORES.

No. 124*a*.—MODE OF PLACING PATTERNS.

No. 124*b*.—MODE OF ARRANGING GORED SKIRT.

No. 125.—THE IRMA COSTUME

of cretonne of plain shades, black or blue, the trimming ready-made, and edged with white embroidered scallops. Price 35*s.*

Model from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.

No. 126.—THE COSTADAU COUNTRY TOILETTE.

This pretty model emanates from the Maison Costadau, Rue des Jeuneurs, Paris, and is made in lavender-coloured alpaca, with black velvet trimming. It can also be made in poplin or in white piqué, or other washing fabric, and be braided in black braid in place of the velvet trimming. This costume can be made in white muslin for evening, and trimmed with lace or narrow velvet.

No. 127.—THE ANTIBES COSTUME AND THE HAVRE TOILETTE.

Toilette composed of a black faille skirt, trimmed with a pleated flounce, and three bouillonnés, with a fluted heading. Tunic of coloured faille, simulating a triple tablier in front, with a long train at the back. This very rich tunic is trimmed with a bias band of the same; jacket-bodice, open in front, over a waistcoat of the same, and forming a basque, pointed at the sides; plain sleeves, trimmed with a pleating. Rice-straw bonnet, bound with velvet, and covered with a handsome falling wreath of acacia, a rose at the side under the brim; tulle veil, carelessly tied under the chin.

Toilette composed of a plain foulard skirt, trimmed with flounces, headed by a deep bouillonné; tunic-tablier, very much raised and pleated behind, trimmed with a broad bias band of checked foulard; cuirasse-bodice of plain foulard, trimmed with bias bands of checked foulard; sleeves to match. Ruche round the neck, slightly open *en cœur*. English straw hat, with a bunch of flowers on the top, and a long veil falling behind.

No. 128.—NEW SLEEVES FOR AUTUMN TOILETTES.

No. 1. This sleeve has the seam on the upper part in rounded scallops with a button in each; deep rounded parement, scalloped and buttoned.

No. 2. Sleeve with a deep parement hollowed in the centre.

No. 3. Parement rounded above and buttoned in the corner, a large tab crossing it lengthways, and buttoned on to the sleeve.

No. 4. Sleeve with application of tulle and embroidery.

No. 5. Sleeve with a double parement forming a few pleats on the outside, and divided in the middle by a flat bias band.

No. 6. Sleeve with a pleating falling over the hand, then a bouillonné, and two reversed pleatings.

No. 7. Sleeve with Greek scallops, and a button in each.

No. 8. Rounded parement, trimmed with pleatings and buttons.

No. 9. Sleeve trimmed with three gathered bias frills, the last with a heading, and a bias band, forming a sharp point, in the middle.

No. 129.—THE JEANNE D'ARC TOILETTE.

Skirt of brown beige; tunic of brown and white chequered Louisine silk, with plain beige sleeves and revers. The ornament which forms the principal novelty of the toilette is the Jeanne d'Arc chain, composed of a series of buckles or rings of oxydised silver, steel, &c., threaded with velvet or faille ribbon matching the dominant note of the costume, the chain terminating by ribbon loops and ends, on which a mirror is hung.

No. 130.—SEASIDE TOILETTES FOR CHILDREN.

1. Little girl from nine to eleven years old. Costume of grey linen; skirt trimmed with plain bias bands and white open embroidery; semi-fitting casaque, with basques open at the back and sides; pockets, sailor-collar, and parements on the sleeves; white embroidery round all the edges, and mother-of-pearl buttons in front.

2. Little child from three to five years old. Leczinska casaque of white poult-de-soie, collar and parements of open embroidery, paletot shape, with Watteau pleat at the back, with a faille bow and long ends, finished off by silk tassels.

3. Little girl from eleven to thirteen years old. Costume of navy-blue linen; half-long skirt, in large flat pleats; plain long tunic, simply draped at the back; high waistcoat, trimmed with mother-of-pearl buttons; open casaque, with peplum basques opened over the waistcoat, and turned-down collar; bias bands on all the edges, pockets at the sides, and parements on the sleeves; the whole made of linen.

4. Little girl from nine to eleven. Costume of beige woollen stuff, short plain skirt; tablier trimmed in front with a "ladder" of brown braid, fastened by olives and buttons of brown cord; it is draped at the back under a bow of wide brown ribbon; flat bodice, trimmed with a braid plastron, continuing the trimming on the tablier; round sleeves, with braid on the outside seam (this is not shown in the illustration).

5. Little girl from three to five years old. Costume of dust-grey muslin-de-laine; short skirt, put on in large fluted pleats at the back, trimmed in front with a series of pleatings forming a tablier, and surrounded on each side by two small rouleautés of faille to match; high bodice, with small open basques, trimmed in the same way; semi-fitting casaque, fastened by a single button, with the fronts far apart at the edge; collar and revers at the neck, and parements on the sleeves; the same faille trimming round all the edges.

5. Costume for a little boy from five to six years old, made of beige cashmere. Skirt pleated in flat pleats; semi-fitting paletot, surrounded with a bias band, bound with faille to match, open at the back, and trimmed with bone buttons of the same shade; pockets behind, and revers on the sleeves, trimmed with the same bound bias band.

No. 131.—DEEP MOURNING TOILETTE.

Under skirt of black cashmere, trimmed with two wide bias folds, and a pleating, six inches deep, of crape. Cashmere polonaise, trimmed with a deep crape fold. Rather open sleeves, trimmed with a crape fold and pleating. Crape ruche round the neck, crape bonnet, with a soft crown, and a long crape veil.

No. 132.—MOURNING COSTUME.

Demi-trained skirt of plain black grenadine over a black silk skirt. Rounded tablier of black grenadine, with a pleating at the back, and a narrow flounce to match. Grenadine bodice, with a postilion basque at the back, and a trimming forming a square opening. Tight sleeves, trimmed with narrow flounces. Black turquoise bonnet, with a black gauze veil, and trimming of jet flowers.

No. 133.—SEASIDE COSTUMES AND BATHING DRESS.

1. Toilette for the shore. Demi-trained skirt of blue foulard, trimmed in front with bias bands of foulard simulating a tablier, and fastened by buttons to match. Upper skirt and bodice of blue and white chequered foulard, edged with a similar bias band. Small confection of black and white chequered molleton, edged with a black velvet bias band. English straw hat, with a long white gauze veil.

2. Bathing-dress for a little girl. Blouse and trousers of navy blue escot, trimmed with ruches of the same. White wool Japanese hat, with little bows of navy blue ribbon.

3. Costume for the shore. Blue linen trained skirt, with a large pleat at the back, and trimmed in front with draperies of brown and white plaid zephyr. Plaid scarf knotted behind, and taking the place of the upper skirt. Blue linen cuirasse bodice, trimmed with plaid bias bands, and completed by a bertha of the same. Straw hat with raised brim, and a trimming of flowers in front and ribbon at the back. Tussore silk parasol.

4. Bathing-dress. Blouse and trousers of black escot, trimmed with blue ruches, and a square collar. Pockets at the side; oil-cloth hat; *Amélia* shoes.

No. 134.—NEW HAT TRIMMING.

This new and convenient trimming is a simple scarf of silk netting with fringe. It is tied round the crown of a straw hat, and partially covers the crown. Poppies are placed at the side of our model, but any other flower can be substituted. Half wreath to match under the front.

No. 135.—THE AUTERINE TOILETTE.

Rich costume of faille and cashmere, with jacket and tunic, which can be worn with or without the skirt. Price at Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, £18, made and trimmed complete.

No. 136.—THE PRINCESS LOUISE BONNET.

An elegant bonnet of black tulle, trimmed with jet braid, two beaded jet wings, black feathers. Black velvet front, with white roses. Price at Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, 58*s*.

No. 137.—THE PATTI CHAPEAU.

Of black rice straw, trimmed with wide ribbon, black plumes, velvet front, with three roses. Price at Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, 55*s*.

No. 138.—THE SCARBOROUGH COSTUME.

Extra rich trimmed silk dress, in all colours, with slashed sleeves and *moyen age* cuirasse. Price £25.

No. 139.—LA VOYAGEUSE MANTLE.

This pretty mantle is of new shape, of light summer cloth, embroidered in self colours, and finished off with a woollen fringe. Price at Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, 16*s*.

No. 140.—THE VENTNOR COSTUME.

Dress of cretonne batiste, of all shades, fully trimmed with tiny pleats. Price at Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, 45*s*.

No. 141.—THE RENAISSANCE CHAPEAU.

White rice straw, with sky-blue or other coloured trimming; wreath of leaves and field daisies. Price at Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris, 25*s*.

No. 142.—THE DEAUVILLE COSTUME.

Skirt of écru linen, trimmed with a very deep kilting, headed by a bouillonné and a ruched heading. Louis XV. polonaise of the same material, raised at the side by a tab, and falling in drapings at the back, lightly lifted by a bow of black ribbon. The polonaise is buttoned in front, and trimmed with a flat pleating of the same stuff; flat sleeve, trimmed in the same way. Straw hat with raised brim, trimmed with flowers, feathers, and ribbons.

No. 143.—LAVALLIERE NECKTIE.

Of crepe de Chine insertion and lace (imitation). Price 5*s*.

No. 144.—THE DUCHESS BUCCLEUGH EVENING COSTUME.

An elegant costume, with rose-coloured poult-de-soie opening over a tablier of white crepe lisse, the whole toilette covered with bouquets of moss-roses. Pointed bodice trimmed to match. Price at Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, £22.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR SEASIDE SUPPLEMENT.

1. Woollen hood or capeline for the seaside.

2. Mantle of framework in wool and silk, forming a light but warm wrap.

3. Woollen capeline for seaside toilette.

4. Parure for a silk dress, composed of Valenciennes lace insertion, white muslin, and bows; very useful for wearing over simple toilettes.

5. Mantle of framework, woollen and silk, rose-coloured and white.

6. Costume of havannah-coloured escot, bound with white round all the edges. Close knickerbocker trousers, fastened at the waist and buttoned below the knee with a band and frill. Blouse to fit tightly in the upper part, with a stand-up collar and revers; short sleeves, open on the upper part of the arm; band and short upper skirt over this.

7. Ecru linen hat, trimmed with a bow of fancy plaid material, or any other tissue that sea-water will not injure.

8. Costume of dark blue serge. Close trousers; the sides of the legs are trimmed with a bouillonné of the same material, and buttoned below the knee. They are fastened round the waist by a band gathered at the back and buttons over the hips. Blouse with a turned-down collar and revers opening *en chale*, buttoned in a slanting direction and trimmed with a bouillonné, like the preceding, all round the edges. Short sleeves trimmed in the same way.

9. Oilskin cap surrounded with wide blue braid closely ruched and drawn in at the back.

10. Blouse of cream-coloured serge, fastening at the back and half covered by a large jacket of the same material, closing only at the neck. The openings at the neck and the armholes are trimmed with a red woollen bouillonné. Very narrow bindings of the same red stuff are put round the edges. A red leather belt with a metal buckle is fastened round the waist above the two vetements.

11. India-rubber cap with a catogan crown cover to the hair without taking it down. There is a close gathering at the back, so that the cap completely protects the head and hair; the back is trimmed with blue woollen bows.

12. Bathing shoe made of écru linen, embroidered with red sandals and rosette of red braid; cork or open sole.

13. Yellow leather beach shoe. Rosette and sandals of faille to match.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

MUSLIN dresses and washing fabrics do not lend themselves easily to a variety of puffs and drapery, yet it seems difficult now for the eye to be content with a plain dress falling in simple folds. We have lately seen a dress that happily avoids both these difficulties. This dress is composed of bands of white muslin, gathered perpendicularly on each side so as to form light bouillonnés, separated by white lace insertion. The front bouillonnés were nearly flat, those at the sides fuller, and in consequence made with longer bands; and those at the back very much fuller and more puffed. At the edge there was the same bouillonné, only gathered horizontally, headed and followed by a gathered and headed flounce. The flounce, as well as the headings, was edged with lace to match the insertion. The bodice was made with basques and bouillonné perpendicularly, a sash worn over the bodice, and the sleeves were made in bouillonnés like the bodice, and finished off to match the dress with a headed bouillonné and flounce. The whole was intended to be worn over a plain skirt and high bodice, with long and almost tight sleeves of very pale blue-green foulard. The sash was of the same shade as the skirt, put on over the bodice, and tied in three or four places on the left side.

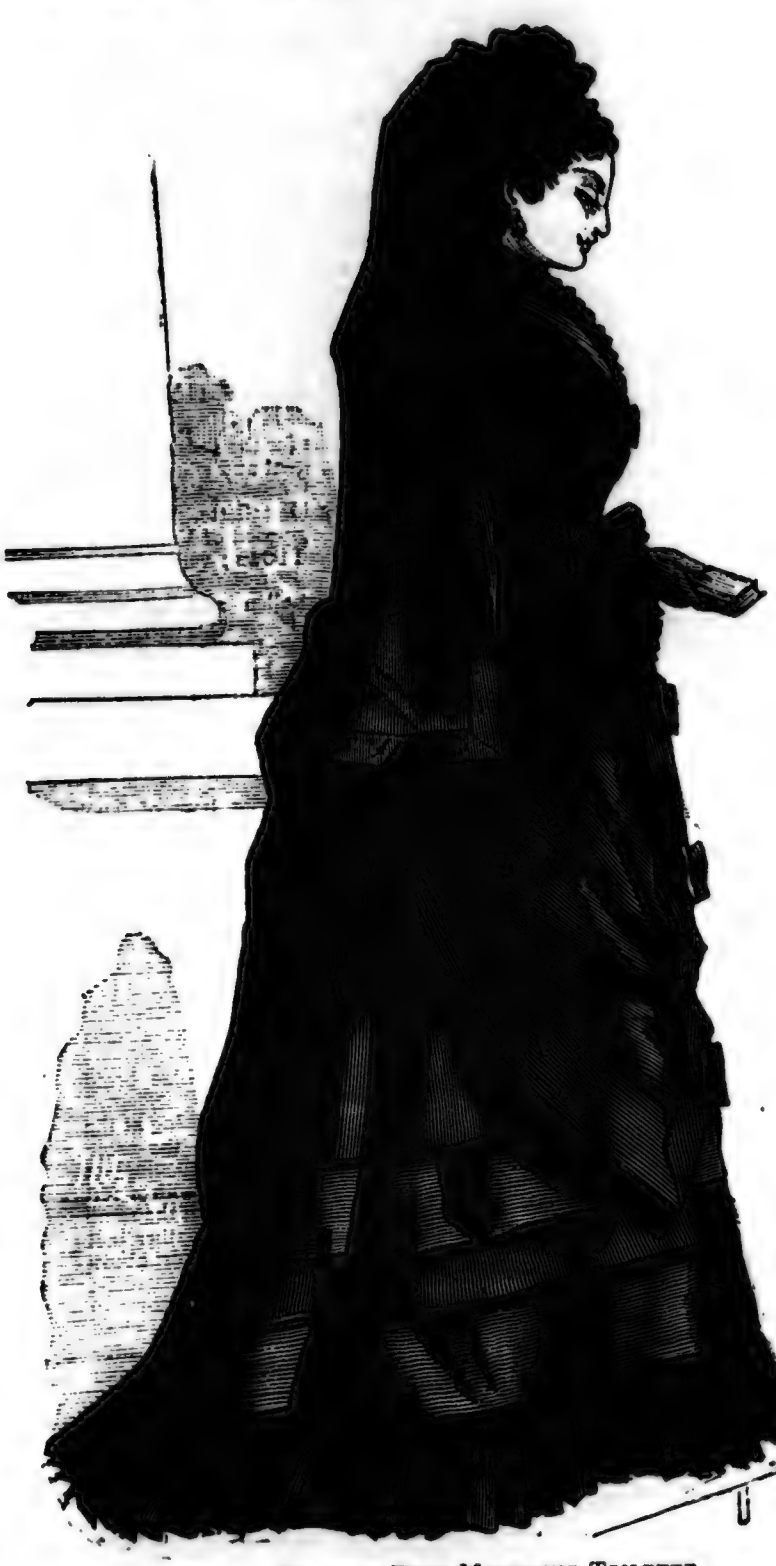
Mdme. Fladry, who had made this dress, said that she was making some in the same way of grenadine, and in general of all transparent tissues which do not look well one over the other. The dress just described can be simplified; embroidered insertion, or even plain bands of muslin, can be used instead of lace, and a

batiste skirt can be worn instead of a silk one, for this batiste is now made in all shades. Such a dress would not, of course, be worn by day except for driving; and it may be further remarked that La Mode, agreeing for once with propriety, does not permit us to wear high transparent bodices over low ones with short sleeves out of doors. The under-bodices are as high as the upper ones when the upper are made of transparent material, and the sleeves as long as the transparent ones over them.

and diagonal lines on the sleeves. This is still a project for the future; as soon as La Mode shall have determined her decrees and designs, they shall be made known.

It is also announced that mantles will be much worn—real cloaks—and that they will be made long with capes, as they used to be. But it is really too early in August to speak of what we shall have to wear in December.

During this hot weather, many ladies may be seen, even on foot,



No. 131.—DEEP MOURNING TOILETTE.

No. 132.—MOURNING COSTUME.

Made-up Model of each, 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Pattern only*, 2*s.* 9*d.*; of Madame MARIE GOUBAUD, 39 Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

In the way of novelties, we are likely to come back in the autumn to stripes of all widths, not separately, but together; wide stripes for the skirt, less wide for the vêtements, taking the place of the tunic or tablier, narrower for the bodice and sleeves, and still narrower for the revers and trimmings of the bodice and sleeves. This will be a rather costly style, and so these stripes will often be made at home with ribbon-velvet in different widths. This will be a work of patience, but dresses covered in this way with ribbon-velvet will require no other trimming. It must not be supposed that the velvet will always be put on in perpendicular lines; on the back it will form a fan, on the fronts of the bodice, brandenburgs,

wearing shoes with heels; these are made of black kid, not very open, and are ornamented with a bow of black faille ribbon. These shoes support the feet almost as much as if one wore boots.

COLOURS.—Many questions have lately been asked as to the most fashionable colour. In past times each season had some new colour, which was generally adopted as the fashionable one; it is now so no longer. In winter, black predominates to such a degree that out of every hundred dresses more than eighty will be black. In summer, écru, grey, and beige tints take the place of black in feminine toilettes. Then, besides these tints, everyone wears what she likes, so long as the colours are not too bright; for pale, soft,

even faded-looking tints, are still those most preferred. Amongst these, cream-white (that is, white tinged with yellow) enjoys the greatest share of favour; cream-coloured flowers, tabliers, bodices, and fichus of cream-coloured crêpe de Chine, cream-coloured ribbons—everything is cream-coloured.

Light and dark red, pale blue, and black are worn with everything, but the complete costume to match is preferred; for not only are plain, and checked; and plain, and striped materials mixed, but the way of making them up is also mixed. Thus, the flounces, sleeves, and tablier are cut on the bias when the dress is completely striped, so as to vary the general aspect of the toilette. A little mantle of the same stuff as a striped or checked stuff will be cut on the cross and trimmed with bands or frills cut straight. In a word, fashion demands variety in unity this year, and requires that everything should be different and yet in harmony. Even morning dresses follow the general rule: they are a mixture of striped, checked, or damasked tissues with plain tissues. There is even more fancy displayed in these toilettes, which are never intended to cross the threshold of the house, than in town costumes.

A dressing-gown was lately seen made of pale blue summer damask tissue, lined with bronze-coloured faille, with revers and trimmings of the same bronze-coloured faille. The gown was made in a single piece, with a wide pleat at the neck, gradually widening so as to include at the edge almost the whole of the back breadth. On each front there was a wide revers of faille, cut in rounded scallops and embroidered with pale blue silk. Round the neck there was a deep ruche of faille, embroidered in the same manner, and in the middle of the neck behind a large bow of bronze-coloured ribbon. The revers on the sleeves and the square pockets were made of the same embroidered faille, with a pale blue bow on each pocket.

No. 133.—Seaside Dresses and Bathing Costumes.

Models of Seaside Dresses, 5s. 6d.; Bathing Costume, 4s. 6d.; Child's Dress, 2s. 6d.; Flat Patterns only, 2s. 9d., 2s. 3d. and 1s. 9d.;
Of Madame Marie Goubaud, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

A less dressy morning-gown may be made of inexpensive woollen tissue, and the real true dressing-gown, that is worn for comfort and convenience, and not for show, is not made like the preceding, with a long train. It is rather long, without being too much so, and is composed of an untrimmed skirt and a pardessus, neither too long nor too short, demi-fitting at the back and quite loose in front. It is made of flannel for winter, of cashmere for the demi-season, and for summer it is made of toile de Vichy, whilst white *basin*, a rather thick nainsook, is the material used for very hot weather. Beautiful striped or damasked basin is made for this purpose, and is much worn by young ladies.

MYRA'S WORKROOM.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. *Letters asking questions should be written on one side of the paper only, and one question only asked on the same page.*

2. *Letters requiring answers in next month's* JOURNAL *should reach* MYRA *by the 15th of the month. (But, as much as possible, letters should be written at the beginning of the month.)*

3. *Letters regarding the Purchase, Making-up, and Alteration of Dresses, &c., should describe height, figure, complexion, and shade of hair, in order that each case may be artistically considered.*

4. *Photographs are useful, and may be sent. These will be returned, but should be accompanied by a stamped envelope.*

5. *Letters will be answered in the* JOURNAL *in the order in which they arrive.*

6. *Ladies are requested, when requiring replies in* MYRA'S WORKROOM, *to limit their questions to one or two subjects; the great number of applications for advice obliges* MYRA *to ask this.*

7. *In cases where immediate Advice is necessary upon a particular Toilette or Dress,* MYRA *will reply to inquiries by post. In order to meet the expenses attending inquiries and correspondence with letters requiring such answers by post,* 12 *postage stamps should be inclosed.*

All Letters upon Dress and Fashion, and Editorial matters, to be addressed to MYRA, *Dress and Pattern Depot,* 39, *Bedford Street, Covent Garden.*

MYRA'S ANSWERS.

Amongst the many prejudices generally received and useless to combat is that which attributes to every woman without exception a taste for dress. Yet this is a saying which cannot be unreservedly accepted, for if there are women who like dress too much, there are others who do not like it enough, without reckoning those to whom dress is simply a means of gratifying their vanity.

The "taste for dress" with which short-sighted moralists reproach women should, on the contrary, be classed amongst their good qualities. When this taste is restrained within just limits, it emanates from a feeling in no way selfish.

Taste for dress is blamable when it entails expenses exceeding the resources at our command; but under such conditions a taste for dress would not alone be blamable; all tastes without exception are to be condemned as soon as they are gratified at the expense of peace and dignity, both equally compromised when there is no control over the wishes, and when their gratification can only be obtained at the cost of all the humiliation attending debts, begging, and borrowing. So that it is not taste for dress in itself that is blamable, but the sentiment that feeds it, and the end it aims at, when this sentiment is no other than vanity, and the end in view is that of exciting envy and jealousy.

Let us, on the other hand, suppose that the taste for dress is chiefly inspired by the wish and the need to show ourselves always under an agreeable aspect to those who live with us. There is no necessity for heaping up proofs to show that this taste, when it is thus felt and applied, is more than allowable in a woman—it is almost a virtue; it implies, in fact, a soul devoid of mean feelings, a very judicious mind, and that feminine grace and dignity which will not consent to lower themselves before a husband and children, nor even before the servants, by showing them the wife and mother disfigured and lessened by a dress deficient in appropriateness and cleanliness.

It must not be said, in excuse, that a toilette that is always suitable even at the earliest hour, is the appendage of wealthy women only, who, thanks to the care of their lady's-maid, can change their dress several times a day. It does not take any longer to put on a clean morning gown than a worn, soiled dress, the wreck of a town toilette which is being finished out in the house.

Let us examine the expense entailed in the purchase of morning gowns to suit the different seasons. In

No. 134.—THE NEW FILET HAT TRIMMING.

winter a warm one is wanted; it can be made at home, or, if there is really no time to make it, it can be bought ready-made; in London, a pretty flannel morning gown can be bought for a guinea, and is not worn out in one season. For summer it can be made of Oxford stripe, and then at least two are required to "wash and wear." Ten yards of Oxford stripe will make a morning gown, and this also cannot be worn out in one season.

Even if this expense, small as it is, were considered too great, it would be possible for people who were of this opinion to afford it without opening their purses. Instead of trimming a tunic or mantle which is reserved for grand occasions, and perhaps only put on ten times a season, with rich lace, they must be satisfied with a less costly trimming, or else buy a woollen dress instead of the silk one they are thinking of purchasing. Nobody is obliged to be expensively dressed, but everybody ought to be always suitably dressed—always, even on the days when they see no one, and the times when they are only seen by husband, children, and servants. It is just this want of balance between the dresses that are worn occasionally and those that are worn constantly, this want of agreement, which shows a wrong love of dress, because its chief motive is vanity, unless, indeed, it is parsimony. It is, in fact, simply vanity which makes some women wear at home costumes below their position—that is, below the resources at their disposal for their clothing, so that the whole may be spent on rarely-worn costumes above their position; and if it is not vanity, it is parsimony which prompts them to deprive themselves of the things absolutely necessary to the toilette. Now the things absolutely needful for a woman's toilette are, first, cleanliness, then the relative neatness and elegance of the clothing she wears at home, and in which she is seen by her family at all hours; her strict duty in the matter of toilette is to present in herself a pleasant appearance of constant propriety, and the lady who takes from the superfluous—from silk dresses and lace—to provide the necessary, that is, the relative elegance of her home dresses, is infinitely more worthy of respect than the woman whose calculations are all made the other way. Having a taste for dress out of doors, and not having it for indoors, is unintelligent, for elegance cannot be intermittent; one judges by the whole rather than by isolated details. Besides, it is contrary to the duty imposed on all women to be attractive to those who surround them, and in spite of youth, beauty, good qualities, and virtues, a woman is not attractive when her home dress is untidy, when her half-combed or uncombed hair is concealed under a cap, which may not be very simple, which is not very clean—when the dress she wears, diverted from its first employment, is disfigured by a half-unsewn puff and a pretentiously-draped tunic, and when her feet are clad in old ball-shoes instead of in neat boots. A taste for this style of dress is indeed blamable in a woman. She cannot, unless she is wanting in judgment, or else is childishly avaricious, unite luxury and poverty, wearing torn toilettes, and inflicting the sight of this misery on her family, in order that she may have the gratification of appearing to strangers in clothing far beyond her resources. All dress is beyond our means when it can only be acquired at the expense of cleanliness, and tidiness, and good order.

To be well-dressed implies suitable dressing, for a woman who has a real taste for dress will simplify her outdoor toilettes in order to be more elegant at home. Such a woman will have a toilette suited to the time as well as to the season, and, as she will be careful, she will make each of her toilettes last a long time. It is difficult to imagine the waste caused by want of order and method in the management of the different objects composing a woman's toilette. So long as she does not know how, or will not tie herself down, to dress according to her pursuits, to take off when she comes in the dress she has been out in, she is always less well-dressed than another woman who spends, perhaps, a smaller sum than herself. The dress that is worn out of doors cannot be worn at home without very soon having a faded look. A dress with drapings and bows and trimmings of all sorts is intended to be worn in the street, but not at home—not worn when looking after household matters, nor when seated for hours before a work-table. If some careful housekeeper objects that these changes of dress take a great deal of time, she must remember, first, that they are indispensable to the preservation and good appearance of the toilettes, and next, that the time employed in changing a dress, which may be done in five minutes, is very soon made up if one takes into consideration the hours employed in turning, remaking, and renovating the dresses which have not been taken off on the return home, and which become unpleasant-looking, because they are not nice enough for broad daylight, and too complicated and inconvenient to be worn at home. An order has to be given in the kitchen, or perhaps a little assistance in the preparation of a dish is wanted, and the dress comes back with one or more stains. A cupboard is hastily opened, the fringe catches in the lock, and a large piece comes unsewn. The stains have to be taken out and the

fringe sewn on. All this takes much more time than is wanted to change the toilette and put on the indoor dress, which, as its name indicates, is chosen with regard to colour and make, so as to avoid some of these accidents.

Taste *for* dress does not always imply taste *in* dress; very often, on the contrary, the women who are most desirous for all that is new, glittering, and noticeable because it has not been seen before, are usually ignorant of the most elementary notions of elegance. You will see them wearing dark gloves with light-coloured dresses; grey boots with black, brown, or dark-coloured skirts; bonnets with feathers with half-soiled costumes of cheap materials, and light-coloured gloves with these faded costumes. All women, indeed, do not know that elegance is the exposition of the laws of harmony, and that all the details of which a toilette is composed should be in accordance with each other, and that in order to be well-dressed it is not enough to exhibit on one's person, in the sight of all, *urbi et orbi*, some object which has cost a large sum of money. No, that is not enough, and that is why a well-made black alpaca dress will make a woman look infinitely more ladylike than wearing a costly silk dress with unsuitable accompaniments.

The spirit of the above remarks applies equally to dress at various ages. The simple muslin dress with sash, so suitable, so becoming to the very young girl, is equally unsuitable and unbecoming to the stout matron of forty, or to the thin maiden aunt of uncertain age. Yet how few ladies recognise the necessity for *suitable* toilettes. Englishwomen have to some extent benefited by the example of their French sisters in matters of toilette, but many desirable improvements remain to be effected. Numerous are the letters from maid and matron advanced in life which I receive daily, and the queries show how far women of forty are from appreciating the fact that the heyday of youth is over, and that necks and arms, however well-preserved, must not be shown unveiled. "What to avoid" in matters of the toilette is, indeed, a more necessary knowledge than "what to wear."

I will now endeavour to give a few hints useful for travelling and for seaside holidays. For travelling on the Continent, the solid leather brown portmanteau offers many advantages; it will, if of English make, survive for many seasons. The portmanteaus which are divided into compartments naturally hold rather less than those simply opening into two halves, but for ladies the compartments are convenient, and one can, with a little order and arrangement, use one's portmanteau as a travelling chest of drawers. The best portmanteaus for ladies have compartments for bonnets, linen, sunshade, boots, handkerchiefs, lingerie, and jewellery, besides the larger spaces for dresses, mantles, and jupons. In ordinary travelling from place to place these are decidedly most convenient, as one need not disturb one's whole wardrobe in seeking for one particular article. A moderate supply of underlinen will be found sufficient, as washing is usually very quickly accomplished on the Continent. A black percale petticoat, with embroidered flounces, will be found very useful, or one of black or grey alpaca, when much luggage is forbidden by the lord and master. A waterproof cloak and a warm but light woollen shawl are as indispensable as a good umbrella. Sunshades are only wanted for cities, and the more dressy parasol takes little room in the portmanteau. The alpaca or silk dust-cloak is also a necessity, and should be made with hood and sleeves to completely cover the dress and bonnet. The best travelling chapeau is a round-shaped good English straw, black, grey, or brown; for actual travelling the trimming need not be more than a foulard of the same or contrasting colour tied round it, with a wreath inside. A filet-scarf composed of netted silk is very pretty and graceful-looking. (See illustration on page 150.) Both the foulard and filet-scarf can be untied in a few moments, a sponge passed over the straw, the scarf shaken out and replaced; or, while staying in a town or at a watering-place, a wreath of flowers can be put on in a moment. A dressy chapeau can be taken for the theatre and to make a pleasant change.

No. 135.—THE AUTERINE TOILETTE.
Model from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.

Dresses are so much a question of personal habit and position, that it is not easy to advise for all; but I find a good new alpaca dress, a complete costume, is always donned by old travellers, who take a good black silk dress with its own and a black grenadine top with low lining; a striped grisaille dress is a useful addition, or a good foulard to make a change with the alpaca. A warm short skirt is indispensable for mountain excursions, and can be worn under a cashmere blouse tunic, which is always useful. But with two good dresses—two alpacas, if she will, black and grey—a woman may travel for six weeks, look neat and nice all the time, and receive her reward in the shape of commendation this season, and a repetition of the pleasure yearly. But as one must take a portmanteau, and as it is impossible to move it about oneself, a moderately large one does not trouble more than does a small one. It is well to see that one's impedimenta are not too heavy in themselves, as some portmanteaus are so heavy that they would be very costly to take about, even if empty.

Dresses should be new, because they can then bear an amount of wear and tear which worn garments will not endure, and less repairing is required. Travelling dresses, again, should not be trimmed with voluminous folds or pleatings, as these gather the dust; flounces can be worn, as these shake out, and are easily brushed. Boots should be worn for a week or two before starting, unless very easy for the wearer, and a cozy pair of slippers to rest tired little feet are not to be despised by the travelled fair. Blue gauze veils are useful and picturesque. The courier-bag, which nearly all travellers carry, should contain a housewife or étui for repairs *en route*, a paper-cutter, a knife, travelling ink-stand, matchbox, note-book, pencils, a measure, and should be large enough to hold an extra collar and cuffs, or any little sundry; but a heavy bag is as great a mistake in travelling as is starting with a full portmanteau. One should have room to bestow the endless trifles one collects in travelling. In place of a long dressing-gown, the bathing-cloaks which are used so much in France will be found useful; the bath-rooms are often situated at some distance from one's bedroom, and one does not care to be recognised at early hours in *deshabille* by friends or strangers; the hood covers the head, and conceals one as effectually as does a domino. A short dressing-jacket of washing material will, of course, be taken.

For the seaside, in England, the pretty holland (Oxford) and percale dresses leave little to be desired. The tablier is still worn, and lends admirable grace when well worn, but must be put on over well-made and well-hung skirts. I have before mentioned some excellent dress-improvers, and refer inquirers to earlier articles. It is the fit of one's garments more than these which is to be studied. I suppose that no European nation possesses a more superb type of womanhood than does England; Englishwomen are usually well-proportioned and well made; beautifully harmonious lines and curves, as well as a pure, clear skin, are the characteristics of our nation; and yet how rarely do we see a woman dressed in garments which do not more or less disfigure her. On the occasion of the Sultan of Zanzibar visiting the Covent Garden Opera-house, nearly every toilette I remarked was a misfit. I cannot say "fitted" at all; and this brings me to a view of the subject of home dressmaking, which is entirely new to me.

Several ladies (young) write, saying they would gladly make their own dresses, "only it looks so, and the very maids put their dresses out to be done." For my part, I think badly-fitting dresses do indeed "look so"—horrible, that I would rather unpick and remake a dozen times than wear the shockingly ill-fitting dresses which would be unendurable were they not covered

and concealed by trimming. I prefer a well-fitting dress to the reputation of "putting my dresses out to be done," and I think that few maid-servants have time or opportunity for making their dresses; and I also think that we should set them an example of industry and prudence, and not follow their little extravagances. Surely our higher and better education should enable us to avoid erring in judgment on these points; and KATHARINE, UNA, PENELOPE, ROSE, VANESSA, and LYDIA can be assured that home dressmaking is not and cannot be "unladylike." Dear girls, it is not the act, but the mind and the motive, which make or unmake the lady. It is not usual for a lady to, let us say, sweep snow from her door, yet should she be so circumstanced as to be unable to find another hand to do this necessary work, she would not sacrifice her ladyhood by wielding the broom, only she would not do this work with jewelled fingers. A lady cannot do any unladylike action any more than the "real princess" could sleep soundly when under her twenty feather beds three small peas were placed; her rival, you will remember, did not suffer in the least from her ordeal, not being "to the manner born." The only thing one should be ashamed of (to return to the dressmaking subject) is to incur an extra and avoidable expense for loving and indulgent parents and husbands to pay, to sit idle while others sew, and sew too often very badly for one, and to wear vetements which, costly though they be, are an eyesore and a wearying to the beholder; to displease in place of pleasing, and by a yearly, quarterly, monthly, waste of money to become a heavy tax to your friends. Add up your dressmaking bills, my dear girls, for the last few years, and see whether the sum thus spent would not have given you, London belles, opera-stalls to your heart's content, while our pretty country cousins could nearly keep a pony on the sum expended for dressmaking.

SABRINA writes:—I am worried to death by my brothers, because since I have begun white petticoats this season, I am always showing a line of white at the placket-hole of my dress. Can you suggest a remedy?

For black dresses, yes. Wear an apron of black silk, or any black material, pleated at the back, and tied in front by tapes; but a properly-made placket-hole should not gape. A false piece can be run inside the dress at the underside of the placket-hole, and if the dress hooks well over, I do not think the white line will show.

LEDA (Coventry).—Do not buy any silk of the pattern enclosed in your letter; it is worthless. You will be very kind if you will let me know whence you obtained the pattern. I ask this for personal information, having never seen a silk which splits so easily before.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The large embroidery pattern was given at the request of some hundreds of ladies, in place of the usual cut-out paper pattern, which will, however, appear regularly for the future.

A. VON W. writes:—Allow me, first of all, to express my acknowledgment as to the excellency of your "Journal of Dress and Fashion"; it undoubtedly takes the "lead" of all other fashion-books published in this country, and its success is sure enough. Would it not be a desirable improvement, or, at least, alteration, if on the diagram-sheet were the models of the fashion-plates and of subjects out of the Journal given for cutting out, so that any article of dress, shown either on the plate or in the book, to which one takes a fancy, might be taken off from the diagram-sheet? As it is now, what with the multitude of models, the turnings or foldings over on the diagram-sheet, only a professed dressmaker can at a glance form an idea of the "how it would look"; but a non-professional in most instances will be at a loss, and would prefer, before cutting the material, to see what it will "look like" when made up, as, for an instance, the "Juive Tunic" in the July number, which was given to view. Even dressmakers, I believe, would like to show their customers the style in an engraving, and so your "cutting-out sheet" would be valuable in every direction. Lastly, I beg to excuse the suggestion I have taken the liberty to make, and looking forward with great pleasure for the coming number of your Journal, I remain, Madame, yours very truly, A. VON W.

We will endeavour to carry out this plan. It is not always feasible, as drawings and engravings take some time to execute.

FRANCES F. (Brighton).—1. Your white merino will make a little jacket for your baby; young children do not look very well in these, but they are certainly less trouble than pelisses. 2. Many of the bright shades of blue lose their colour if worn in the sun, but recover it when put in a dark place: we doubt whether washing will have this effect. 3. Alpaca or beige will be the most useful material for your morning dress; neither of these is easily injured.

FANNY (Finsbury Park).—You will find illustrations of Skinner's Princess Dress Improvers on the advertisement sheets of this Journal; they can be obtained of any good draper, price 4*s.* 6*d.*, and are becoming and convenient to wear.

JEANNIE B.—Remake your black silk skirt, and trim it like Fig. 1, No. 113 (July); make new sleeves from your panier, and wear with it a cashmere tablier and sleeveless cuirasse; for the summer an écru Hamburg net tablier and cuirasse will look very well over it: 3½ yards of cashmere.

EUGENIE LA BRUNETTE writes:—DARLING MYRA, Thank you so very much for your suggestions. Owing to them I have been able to save about ten shillings

NO. 136.—THE PRINCESS LOUISE CHAPEAU.
Model from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.

in dressmaking already, which is, you must allow, a great consideration to a girl with only a limited income. My papa is so disgusted with the extravagance of many young ladies, that he said he would make me learn to be careful; and so, although I am an only child, and he is moderately rich, he will only allow me eleven pounds a year. He says, if you will teach young ladies moderation in dress, you will deserve the thanks of all the fathers, sweethearts, husbands, and brothers of the day. I can't thank you half sufficiently for your precious little Journal. I was so glad to hear you say that it was "your especial darling." I want a new waterproof. What kind am I to have? I am very little, the length of my dress skirt in front being 37 inches, waist 22. What do you think will make my hair grow? I have very, very weak eyes. Do you think working embroidery will hurt them?

1. Waterproof of grey tweed. Pattern will be given in September. 2. Cut your hair once a month, and use a stimulating lotion. 3. Embroidery is decidedly injurious for weak eyes.

ISABEL.—You will find all the information you ask for about dressmaking in the article on that subject (July). The Singer is an excellent machine, and you will do well to keep yours.

A LEICESTERSHIRE LASS.—1. Are velvet and velveteen made up with the pile of each brushing the same way, that is to say, brushing down? 2. What is the name of enclosed material?

1. Yes; this is an invariable rule. 2. French alpaca.

NELLY.—Your black cashmere circular cape will make a small fichu, or perhaps a sleeveless jacket; trim as before. Ten yards of muslin will make your dress, if you are content to have it very simply made without a tablier.

STELLA.—Tunics are worn either rounded in front or square; see illustrations. Buttons are worn for fastening the bodice, and sometimes a row of large buttons is put down the wide pleat at the back of the skirt. See illustrations for newest styles in hats.

ANNETTE.—1. Skirts of walking-dresses should be under four yards round; the number of gores must depend on the width of the material. 2. The side-gores should be very little sloped; the extra length is almost all put into the back breadths, which are put in a large double pleat; the side-gores are tied tightly back, and the train is also tied underneath to keep it in place; slope the skirt at the bottom. 3. A pattern of a sleeveless jacket has already been given.

MRS. C. (Titchfield).—1. Crossway bands will be worn this summer, as well as straight bias flounces; but the most fashionable trimming will be embroidery. 2. Sapoline can be had of Chaplin and Co., 143, High Holborn, London. 3. Make up your grey silk as you suggest; take all the muslin pleating off the blue dress, and wear it as a demi-trained skirt under a black cashmere tablier and bodice, with blue sleeves.

NELLY.—Your Honiton lace veil will make a very pretty fichu. Wrap your silks carefully in tissue-paper and put them with camphor in your trunk. Keep your trunk in a perfectly dry place.

S. A.—Make the front of your dress of your coloured silk, and trim with flounces and bouillonnés; open bodice and sleeves of the same; long train at the back of black silk, fastened at the sides to the coloured front; bodice and sleeves trimmed with black silk and lace.

HOMESPUN.—You will find Hamburg net a better material for your purpose than grenadine. Wear a tunic and sleeveless-bodice over a coloured skirt; plain bodice and sleeves. Hamburg net is an open, washing material, worked in small wheels.

RUBY (Newcastle).—Your grey moiré will dye well; either colour you name is useful. Send it to a good dyer.

CLIFTONIAN.—Leave the deep flounces on the back of your muslin skirt; take off some of the narrow ones in front and the side-trimmings; make a square tablier of your polonaise, and put bows of ribbon down the front, as in No. 40. You can wear the tablier and bodice over black silk. 2. See rules for Exchange. Your suggestion cannot be carried out.

S. M.—1. You can wear your tussore silk polonaise with a little alteration; see illustrations for new makes. We cannot tell whether it will dye well; send a pattern to any good dyer. 2. Trim your alpaca with bands of brown silk or alpaca.

EMMA.—There are several illustrations of children's costumes, which will guide you for your little girl's dress. Alter your cashmere polonaise to a more modern shape, and trim with beaded passementerie and fringe.

EVELYN.—Your checked silk will make a fashionable tunic and bodice to wear over a plain mauve skirt. A paper pattern of a polonaise is 3*s.* 6*d.*; flat pattern only, 2*s.*; either will be forwarded to you on receipt of stamps. A white silk or woollen grenadine will make you a pretty tablier and bodice for wear over your black silk. White beaded net is more dressy.

A LOVELY COMPLEXION positively ensured to the latest period of life by the free use of WALTON'S KALODERMA, which stands unrivalled for removing tan, freckles, sunburn, pimples, blotches, eruptions, and other disfigurements of the face, neck, arms, and hands; is cooling, healing, and refreshing; soothes burning sensation after sea-bathing, scorching sun, north-east winds, and saline vapour; applied to bites of insects, cuts, wounds, and burns, it gives instant relief, and is largely prescribed by the faculty for eczema and all kinds of affections of the skin, more especially when tender and irritable.—N.B. Beware of vile imitations, and ask for WALTON'S KALODERMA.—Price 2*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, &c. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and the Proprietor, T. WALTON, Analytical Chemist, Haverstock Hill, London.—[ADVT.]

GERTRUDE.—Your violet foulard is much too full in the skirt; take out some of the breadths, gore the side ones, and make the skirt about four yards round; trim the front of the skirt with drawn bands and robings down the sides; mauve coat-sleeves, and a black-beaded cashmere cuirasse without sleeves.

T. J. C.—You can make a drawn tablier of your embroidered cashmere upper skirt, or a square tablier; use the embroidery for trimming. Your short length of black silk will make you a sleeveless cuirasse.

LUCIE.—Your plaid shawl can be cut into a Lorne wrap; but nothing is so comfortable and useful in travelling as a shawl. Reduce the width of the brim of your hat, turn it up on one side, and trim with bows of turquoise silk and feathers, black, or some colour to suit your dresses.

TITA.—Five yards of muslin will scarcely make you a perfectly plain skirt and bodice; it will be better to use it for a nicely trimmed tablier and bodice, to wear over a coloured batiste skirt. Make your pink-and-white material with crossway bands of the same round the edge of the skirt, up the front of it, and round the jacket-bodice.

BERTHA.—1. For fashions for hats, see illustrations. 2. A beige or alpaca dress made and trimmed like No. 126 (August) will be a useful morning costume. 3. Hats should be trimmed with colours to correspond with the dresses they are worn with.

MARIE L.—1. It is not easy to say how you are to make up your Victoria lawn, as you give no idea of the quantity you have. No. 126 is a very pretty style, if you have enough material. 2. Alter the tunic at the back of your grey silk into a tablier, leaving the trimming as it is. 3. You can wear a pink bonnet very well with your grey silk, but it is rather a gay colour. For new styles, see illustrations.

A. M. E. Y.—We give the tablier and corsage cut in one piece, in our Paris Patterns and Models this month; as often as possible, we will give patterns of our illustrations.

EDITH.—Make your ball-dress like No. 39, with tulle over your neck to the throat. We cannot tell you the cause of your hair turning grey, but you may safely use Rimmel's stimulating lotion; if it has not the desired effect, try Rimmel's photochrome.

YUM-YUM.—Muslin scarfs are occasionally worn in the old way; a few small plaits are made at the back, and a ribbon bow with ends put over them; the ends of the scarf are loosely tied on the chest. Scarfs are also worn over the skirts of dresses, folded tightly over the front, and tied at the back. Your Indian muslin scarf could be worn in this way over a white muslin dress. Pink flowers will look best with your pale blue tarlatan dress; silver leaves also look pretty with blue. Variegated foliage will be suitable with the other. Striped grenadine and barège are good materials for home evening dresses, and can be had in all colours.

WILD CARRIE.—A beaded black cashmere tablier and bodice, or the same of the new appliqué of cashmere on net, can be worn with both your silk dresses. They can be had of any good draper, the price varying according to the quality of the material and the richness of the design.

E. M. B.—We know nothing of either of the two preparations you inquire about, nor have we ever heard that spirits of wine and water are good for the complexion.

ETHEL G. (under thirty).—Have your mauve silk dyed black; this with your black silk polonaise will make you a good skirt, plain bodice, and sleeves. Your black lace shawl will make a tablier and sleeveless bodice. You will find this dress useful and economical. We cannot tell you all the component parts of antephelic milk, but it is in no way injurious to the skin.

M. E. W.—The material in the two waterproofs would be enough to make two semi-fitting jackets, which are more suited to the material than redingotes, and probably leave enough for a jacket for the little girl.

A. F. C. (Finsbury Park).—Tweed or light cloth is the best material for waterproof cloaks; 3¼ yards are sufficient.

ROSE B.—The large tabliers you describe are not in the least out of fashion; they are, on the contrary, very much worn, especially the square shape.

LIZZIE (Kennington Park Road).—We cannot tell you of any preparation to remove the disfigurement you speak of; it seems to be beyond the reach of ordinary cosmetics, and we advise you to try no remedy without good medical advice on the subject.

MARGARET W.—Make your rep dress with a plain demi-trained skirt and Bulgare pleat; simulate a tablier with a drawn bouillonné, the headings to be lined with brown satin; jacket-bodice, piped with brown satin; revers, cuffs, and sash of brown satin; buttons to match.

AURORA.—Your blue-and-white striped print will make you a sleeveless cuirasse; the back of your white panier can be altered into a tablier, and the front part will make new coat-sleeves. Put blue-and-white cuffs on the sleeves, a bias band of the same round the tablier. The narrow flounce on the panier can be put above that on the skirt; if you wish to lengthen the skirt, you can do so by putting the flounce nearer the edge.

NO. 137.—LA PATTI CHAPEAU.
Model from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.

GRISELDA.—We have heard of ladies travelling together for as small a sum as you mention, and enjoying their excursion very much, therefore it is quite possible; but you must get rid of all false pride, travel third-class, and avoid expensive hotels. Serge dresses will do well, but each take another dress with you; you will want them for visiting your friends, and for change if you get wet. Millinery will not be neglected in the Journal. Your own work will improve as you gain experience.

PERPLEXED ONE.—We ear there is no cure for the spots on your silk dresses, but will make inquiries for you.

M. A. W. (Ashton).—Your silk will only make you a plain dress, with a demi-train, trimmed with bias bands of the same, piped with black; put these bands up the front, ending each with a bow on either side. Plain jacket-bodice, piped round the edge with black; black turned-down collar, with revers and black cuffs on the sleeves.

"Enid" asks about the destruction of moles. Roll up a strip of writing-paper as for candle-lighting spills, light the spill, blow it out, apply the smoke to the mole. The smoky oil from the paper removed a large mole, or wart like a mole, of long standing, from a lady's face. It might answer "Enid's" purpose to try it, being a simple remedy.

WORKING MAN'S WIFE.—We fear we cannot help you much; but be careful never to buy anything flimsy or very bright. Your grey material is very pretty, but hardly strong enough to be very useful; make it as simply as possibly, with a little black trimming, not violet lace. Beeton's "Penny Cookery-Book" will give you the weekly bill of fare you want.

PEARL.—Trim the front of your black-and-white silk with drawn bands made of the plain black flouncing; plain demi-trained skirt and jacket-bodice. Your black silk must be made perfectly plain; demi-trained skirt, put on in a large pleat; and jacket-bodice. Plush is still worn in the winter. Can you not have your white opera-cloak dyed black and made into a fichu?

OAK APPLE.—1. Trim your hat at the side and back with bows of faille and feathers, black and cream-coloured. 2. Your silk will make you a very pretty dinner-dress; if black, make it up with flounces and tunic of black grenadine; if coloured, use argandis of the same shade. 3. Frocks are prettiest for such very little boys; they can be made with pleated bodies or to simulate a jacket. Piqué or holland are the best summer materials.

URSULA.—Your three yards of velveteen will make you a semi-fitting sleeveless jacket, which you can trim with beaded passementerie and fringe.

SNOWDROP.—1. White muslin pleatings are not suited to your green material. 2. A young lady can very well wear a trained-skirt and tablier of the same material. 3. The skirt should be put in very plain in front and at the sides, and with a large pleat at the back. A cuirasse cannot possibly be made from a round bodice.

BEATA.—A letter put in a stamped envelope, with Mrs. Burgess's name on it, sent to the office of this Journal, will be forwarded to her.

LENA.—We know of no preparation that will remove moles. Antephelic milk can be obtained through your chemist, or more quickly by sending direct to Mme. Elise Corinne, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

COPPER BEECH.—There is nothing that will take the place of lace on your sleeves to wear with Brussels net. 2. Your barege shawl will perhaps cut into a scarf-mantle, but that must depend on its size and the depth of the border. 3. The head-dress most worn now for evening wear is a small Charlotte Corday cap, with lace and flowers; they are very pretty and becoming. Thanks for your small model.

BUNNY.—A book on dressmaking will shortly be published. For a trimmed costume, skirt, tunic, and bodice, you will want eighteen yards of material of the ordinary width, twenty-seven inches. Your skirt should not be more than four yards round at the bottom; take pieces off the sides of your front breadth, gore your side breadths, and leave the back ones plain.

FREDERICA M.—1. Antephelic milk will make your complexion fair. 2 and 3. Apply to Rimmel, 96, Strand, who has a hair-restorer for making dark brown hair lighter.

M. A. B. (Kilburn).—Make up your alpaca dress with dark brown alpaca trimming like No. 127, making a new bodice from your polonaise.

REBECCA.—We can send you a paper pattern of chemise, of new and easy shape, made up, and with flat pattern to cut out by.

EFFERVESCING ASTRINGENT VOICE LOZENGES, used with the greatest success by Mdlle. TITJENS. Do not produce dryness; do not contain any irritant. Are perfectly harmless. Invaluable to Clergymen. Of all Chemists, price 1s.; and of the Maker, W. T. COOPER, Chemist, 23, Oxford Street, W.—[ADVT.]

SOLID THIRST-QUENCHERS or EFFERVESCING LOZENGES relieve the most intense thirst and obviate the frequent desire for taking fluids. Invaluable for Invalids and in Hot Climates.—Price 1s., of all Chemists, and of the Patentee, W. T. COOPER, Chemist, 23, Oxford Street, London.—[ADVT.]

You may always depend on getting the latest style, in either bonnets or hats, at Mdlle. LOUISE, of Regent Street. It is one of the leading houses in the metropolis, and doubt very much whether it is surpassed in Paris itself. They will have some delightful novelties for the autumn.

MRS. C. H. D. B.—A Princess dress will, we think, suit your figure best, and it always looks stylish; about sixteen or seventeen yards of poplin will make the dress and trimmings. The patterns and illustrations you wish for will be given.

LIZZIE G.—1. The skirt of your black rep does not require any alteration; modify your polonaise to a more modern shape, and trim with the black velvet. 2. We believe black velveteen will re-dye a good brown. Apply to Young and Co., 96, Lisson Grove, N.W.

WILD CAT. — We do not know the lotion you name. Douglas, New Bond Street, will supply you with one that will have the effect you desire. Send to Rimmel for some oatmeal soap for your hands; rub them with cold-cream at night, and sleep in loose kid gloves.

CHARLOTTE.—Trim the top of your lace cuirasse to correspond with the lower edge and with the tablier. Oatmeal soap, of Rimmel, 96, Strand.

M. L. J. — Your figured violet silk polonaise will make a tablier and jacket-bodice to wear over the plain violet skirt. A quadruple pleat is a pleat four times folded, and not two box-pleats.

LITTLE OWLET.—Make your grenadine dress like No. 139, edging the frills with lace.

A SUBSCRIBER. — Tabliers are occasionally trimmed up the front; such a trimming would hide the seam in yours. Head all the kilted trimmings with bands of plain violet silk. Violet velveteen is too heavy a material for a child to wear in the summer; some light, fancy material, a challé, would be more suitable.

AUGUSTA. — There is no pattern enclosed in your letter. If your silk is light-coloured, trim it with a deep flounce and bouillonné of white-striped woollen grenadine; square tablier and jacket-bodice, trimmed to match.

AGATHA.—Suitable toilettes for elderly ladies are our greatest difficulty. 2. See illustrations.

E. N.—Your velvet polonaise will, perhaps, alter into a more modern shape, or it will make you a Duchesse redingote. Many pretty styles for a child's costume are given in this number; children's dresses are to be made of all sorts of fancy and washing materials.

JUCKMEES.—1. Make a trimmed skirt and sleeves of the dark alpaca, using some of the lighter shade as trimming. Tunic and bodice of light alpaca, trimmed with bands of the darker shade. See illustrations for your other dress.

INDUSTRY.—The Beau-ideal embroidery is only sold on cards in twelve-yard lengths. The narrowest and least expensive is 2*s*. 6*d*. the piece. Paper patterns of all kinds can be had of Madame Marie Goubaud, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

PHILOMEL.—1. Remove the puff from your grey alpaca dress; it requires no other alteration. 2. A beaded tablier and cuirasse will look very well over your skirts: the price varies according to the quality of the material and the richness of the design. 3. Buy your braid, and bead it yourself; for materials, see advertisement.

HIVE OF BEES.—1. Trim the front of your white silk skirt with a deep flounce, headed by a narrow close pleating and a drawn bouillonné, and wear with this a train of light blue silk; white bodice, either low or V-shaped, with pale blue trimmings. 2. Trim your merino skirt with two or three rows of close pleating, and alter your polonaise to a more modern shape; see illustrations.

SUSIE M. (Lynn).—Clean your black merino skirt with sapoline, and remake as before, and get some new merino to make a tablier and jacket-bodice.

NO. 138.—THE SCARBOROUGH COSTUME.
Model from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.

NELLIE.—Your black silk should have a demi-train, and the front of the skirt can be trimmed with bands pointed in the middle and headed with the jet trimming. Jacket-bodice and sleeves trimmed to match.

AIMEE.—Mourning for parents should be worn nearly two years. You can put beaded trimmings and fringe in the place of your crape; black cashmere and grenadine will do for your summer dresses. Your lace shawl, beaded and worn as a tablier, will look very well.

ZOE.—We are sorry we cannot help you; it is in the nature of brown hair to grow darker; if soda or ammonia will not prevent this, we know of no method but using some lotion for the purpose. Do not use sulphur without inquiring of some chemist what its probable effects will be.

VELVET PAW.—Your green silk will not make an entire costume; it will be best to make a well-trimmed skirt of it, and wear with it a black merino or cashmere tunic and bodice.

DIANA.—Buy the material for your jacket; cut it yourself from some good pattern, and then have it traced for braiding; this is the best and most economical plan. The best plan for old ladies is to have the front of the dress trimmed about half-way up in front and round the edge at the back.

REDEMACHAR.—1. Trim your daughter's silk dress with narrow bands of brown silk to match. 2. Your blue cloak will make a pretty polonaise for your little girl, but we doubt whether you will find enough for an entire dress. Trim with ball fringe to match.

MIGNONETTE. — 1. Your buff batiste will make a demi-trained skirt, with a gathered flounce round the edge; another narrower flounce to simulate a tablier, and a jacket-bodice and coat-sleeves. The dress will look better if you use a little brown batiste as trimming. 2. Trim your green muslin with flounces of the same, edged with Valenciennes lace; square tablier and jacket-bodice trimmed in the same way. 3. The back of your black silk panier will make a tablier, and you can cut new fronts for your bodice from the front of the panier. Trim as before with the lace and gimp.

M. — 1. You can wear your black cape quite well this summer without any alteration. Semi-fitting jackets, made of cashmere or light cloth, will be much worn. 2. Make a perfectly plain dress of your worn black silks; trim the edge of the skirt with pleated flounces of black grenadine; square tablier and jacket-bodice of grenadine, trimmed to match; you can wear this over a high or low black silk bodice. 3. You will find grey alpaca useful for a travelling dress. The rest of your outfit must depend on the time of year.

L. E. B. (Exmouth). —1. Reduce the width of your skirt to four yards round the edge, and trim with flounces and bouillonnés; simulate a tablier with a gathered band; jacket-bodice and coat-sleeves. Make a tablier and bodice of your mauve llama, and trim with a darker shade of the same or with black.

MA. — Your silk is most suited for a walking-dress; it will make a trimmed skirt with sleeves, to be worn with a bea c e d cashmere tablier and sleeveless cuirasse.

THOMAS HARPER'S fine Spring Steel Egg-Eyed, Gold-Eyed, and Drilled-Eyed NEEDLES. Fancy Needle Cases (in great variety), furnished with Best Needles only. Ladies would do well to ask for Harper's Needles. A Single trial would be sufficient to prove their excellence. Sample, 100 assorted, free for 9 stamps. Specialities in Needle Cases and Wrappers. The GEM PACKET contains 12 Best Needles for One Penny. Sold by all Wholesale Houses in London, Manchester, and Glasgow, and throughout the Colonies. Phœnix Works, Redditch.—[ADVT.]

TO LADIES.—Ask for the Myra Bouquet, a most delicious perfume, respectfully dedicated to the readers of MYRA'S JOURNAL. Sold by all chemists and perfumers, in stoppered bottles, 1*s*. 6*d*. and 3*s*.—CHARLES KERSHAW, 148, Strand. W.C. *See* advt. page vi.

KATE.—Coloured trimming will not look well on your black Sedan cord; the most suitable trimming would be bias bands of velvet round the skirt, tablier, and bodice, with cuffs and revers of the same; but it is early in the season for this style of trimming. Can you not put off making up your dress for another month?

MOSS ROSE (Haycroft).—You will find either Weir's "Globe," at 42*s.*, or the "Una," at 40*s.*, good cheap sewing machines; we know neither of the other two you mention, but should doubt their wearing qualities at such a very low price. Those we have named both wear and work well.

L. S. (St. John's Wood).—Your black lace shawl will make a tablier and jacket, but the jacket will not set well without side-pieces. Cashmere, or very light cloth, is the best material for an outdoor jacket at this season; either a dolman or semi-fitting jacket will be suitable. For patterns to embroider it, see advertisements; the price depends on the richness of the design and on its originality.

LÆTITIA.—Plain écru material, the same as your striped pattern, will look best with it; whenever stripes or checks are used, the skirt should be of the same colour as the foundation of the material, which, in the case of your pattern, is écru.

UNA.—1. If you wish to wear a white bonnet it should be a white chip; but a bonnet matching your dress will be more suitable. A sicilienne, embroidered cashmere, or appliqué mantle to wear with your grey silk dress. 2. For the bridesmaids, white chip bonnets trimmed with white and mauve, and white muslin fichus. 3. Your trousseau should include two silk dresses, one dark and one light; an alpaca or beige dress; a velveteen; these are enough to have made up. A velvet and a cashmere mantle, a hat, and a black lace bonnet. Of course your sable trimmings for your winter vetements.

CISSIE.—Very pretty coverings for the wall behind washstands are made of spotted muslin, gathered at the top and bottom with a heading, and put over coloured glazed lining, and finished off with bows at the corners. Others are made of folds of tissue-paper, alternate white and coloured to suit the furniture. Mats are made of white piqué, embroidered in flowers and foliage with coloured wools.

M. R. (Rhyd Lewis).—We can tell you of no means of disposing of your clothing but by selling it to one of the regular dealers, or advertising it in this and other journals.

CECI.—Plain foulard would look well as flounces or kilting on your figured foulard; line the hem with stiff white muslin to give it firmness. You can, if you prefer it, trim the skirt with black beaded lace to match the tablier. The best plan, however, would be to get sufficient plain foulard for a skirt and sleeves, and use the figured for the tablier, bodice, and flounce on the skirt.

OAKAPPLE is so glad to read MYRA'S opinions upon ladies making their own dresses and otherwise making themselves useful, at least those who do not happen to have a few hundred pounds at their own command, but whose husbands work hard, and who ought to be too proud to allow him to have a "spend all" and not a "help-mate" in his wife. I have lately procured a sewing-machine which I have seen advertised in your valuable columns; it becomes most useful to me, and I purpose, all being well, to try, by the aid of your valuable hints on dressmaking, to make at least some of my own dresses. So please, MYRA, do not think we English wives are so very far behind the French matrons. Englishwomen have ever been upheld, and I hope there are many, many real Englishwomen, and many real English girls to still uphold their character, remembering what Holy Writ says: "She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness." In your May number, I noticed you told somebody that Glenfield starch is the best to use; may I mention that it lacks the stiffness necessary for many things, and that adding a pinch of powdered borax to the starch, before mixing, greatly increases the stiffness? I find the Glenfield starch far easier to manage than any other, and with the aid of borax it is perfection.

IDA troubles MYRA for a little advice in her next magazine, which if she could give would be so much obliged. I find constantly curling the hair makes it thin. Now could you tell me of anything that would give it a natural curl? I like your Journal so much; I think it is so very useful.

Use Mons. Rimmel's curling fluid; it will make any hair curl which has the least disposition to do so. 96, Strand.

B. H. BEAUMONT.—The only way to obtain the situation you desire is to advertise or apply to some of the large English contractors. Make your black silk dress "Princess-shaped"; it is a style that always looks well, and is likely to continue in fashion. You have not enough silk to make a trimmed costume. Your exchange cannot be inserted gratis without your full address. (See rules.)

A BONNIE LASSIE.—1. Beauty, particularly as regards the hair and eyes, is so much a matter of individual taste, that it is impossible to say whether brown or blue eyes are most admired; golden hair is fashionable at present, and therefore gains many admirers who would think it positively ugly if black hair were the fashion. 2. Head the flounces of your white batiste costume with bands of blue; alter your tunic into a tablier and trim it with a band of blue; blue bodice, and white sleeves with blue cuffs.

ANNIE.—The skirt of your silk dress is much too wide, it should not be more than four yards round, and the back pleat tied back, the fulness is then easily raised with one hand; it will make a useful walking dress. Your muslins will make very pretty tabliers and bodices to wear over plain batiste skirts, and will be suitable for afternoon and evening indoor wear. Wear your bonnet only in town, and replace some of the primrose ribbon with black. Thanks for the hint about your bookseller; the matter shall be attended to.

EUGENIE.—Your lavender silk will look best worn as a plain skirt under a black beaded lace, or appliqué cashmere on net, and beaded tablier and cuirasse-bodice; the puff must be removed, and will make new coat-sleeves. Your skirt can also be trimmed with pleated flounces of fine batiste o the same colour; tablier and bodice to match. The bonnet should be white chip, with lavender and white trimmings, or blush-roses.

ROSAMOND ELISE.—If you do not require crepes on your alpaca, make it with a demi-trained skirt trimmed with bands or narrow pleatings of the same; with a tablier and jacket-bodice trimmed to match. Your print dress will make a frock for a child of eleven, using the flounce for trimming.

E. T. (Wimbledon).—You will find such tales as you speak of in the LILY MAGAZINE, published at the same office as this Journal, at 1*d.* per week; this low price puts it within reach of everybody. All your suggestions cannot be followed, nor can we promise the pattern you require.

No. 139.—LA VOYAGEUSE MANTLE.
Model from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.

THE HALF-GUINEA BONNET OR HAT.—Madame DE LANY begs to inform her patrons she has purchased the lease of the valuable premises, 106, Kensington High Street, which will be opened early in August, and trusts that the commodious shop and workrooms will meet the requirements of her largely-increasing business; and, with these facilities, orders may be executed at short notice, for which her establishment is now famed; and by being informed of colour required, style of hair worn, &c., a pretty bonnet can be forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom. Terms for more fully trimmed bonnets equally moderate. P. O. O. or reference with order. 104, Kensington High Street, London (opposite Metropolitan Railway Station).—[ADVT.]

NOTHING TO DO writes:—DEAR MYRA,—I wish you would give my mother a gentle hint that young people may require something to amuse themselves with. She reads your paper, which we take regularly, and so you ought to answer me. I have no amusement at all; our income being small, and our position that of gentlefolks. We only keep one servant, so, of course, we can have no visitors. I have to do a great many things I dislike and am ashamed of doing. My mother does not care about being seen at any kind of work; but I feel sure we could do better by boarding in a family and living like ladies, than in keeping up our house and garden, which is only a temptation to croquet parties, which we never have or go to. In a family we should have every comfort, and no menial work to do.

I cannot agree with you. You are far better off with your mother in a nice house and garden than you would be in the circumstances you suggest. There is nothing degrading in young, healthy women working hard to keep their home beautiful, nor is there any reason why you cannot as well enjoy your afternoon croquet. Since your mother helps in the house, surely you need not mind doing so. I will add no more, but give you a "gentle hint," which I cut from a daily paper:—"There are many thousands of good people here, whether educated or not, whether genteel or homely, who would be able to enjoy life, make their way, and pay their way too, much better in one of these colonies than at home. In an old country like ours, full of rich people, even the poor spend a large part of their income in keeping up appearances, and in hiring servants to do for them what they can do just as well, or better, themselves. In the Australian colonies there are many thousands of persons who are there called, and justly called, gentlemen and ladies, who have no servants at all; the class above—that is, those who have somewhat better means—have one servant-of-all-work, and that rather a companion than a servant; while few, indeed, and to be counted, are the households in which there is more than one servant. The indoor man-servant is almost unknown. The result is that no kind of household work is degrading there; the women have something to do, and, what is more than all, the children have at home the most useful of education, beginning with their earliest years. They have not to look out for amusement, or rather their friends have not to look out for them, or even to buy toys for them. The children play at pots and pans, sweeping, dusting, washing, cooking, gardening, just as our own village children do, only better, because their mothers are better educated than our own cottage mothers. "They have all the use of toys and games without the fictitious and unreal element, and can be at once serious and lively. They have no occasion to learn dancing, deportment, or calisthenics; their dolls are their own younger brothers and sisters; they get plenty of exercise even if it rains, and even if the house be small,—a single room, perhaps. Nor is the work done in sullen silence, for the mothers are there, and the servants are her own children. Such was the custom of that antiquity which was the very school of manners, and where the highest cultivation could recreate itself with housework and industry which was common without being vulgar. Where all are thus employed there can be no disgrace and no loss of caste. There is, too, less anxiety, for when people are doing their own work they have the less fear of descending lower, or of not being able to make all ends meet. As matters are now in this country, the children of all but the working classes are brought up to *avoid all manual work from a mere regard to appearances, when, no doubt, a good many of them have natural aptitude that way.* Then there succeed one another the anxious and often hopeless questions, how to amuse their children, how to occupy their hands and their minds, how to keep them out of mischief, how to develop their affections, how to draw them out of themselves, and, finally, how to teach them to get their own living and be independent. All this is easy enough in the colony, for it is a necessity from the very cradle, and there is no other course; and even if there be so great degree of isolation, there can hardly be more than the necessary isolation of a vast number of genteel householders in English towns and villages, keeping up appearances, and avoiding vulgar associations even at the cost of utter loneliness."

NO. 140.—THE VENTNOR COSTUME.
Models from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.

DEAR SILKWORM,—I am sure I shall only be one amongst many to thank you for your little book on Elementary Needlework. I pride myself on being a good needlewoman, and I thought I had little left to learn in the art of plain sewing, but I must confess that I have gathered from your book more than one hint which I was ignorant of before, and expect to be a great help to me in future. If I, who have been carefully taught needlework, and brought up to consider bad and untidy work as a disgrace to my sex, find your little work of such assistance, what must it be to those who have not been well taught, and are perhaps unable to get the instruction they want, or too proud to confess their ignorance and ask some one to teach them? Here is a solution of the difficulty. Many of your subscribers will buy the book for your sake, but a great many will buy it for their own sakes; and then quietly study it in private, and compare their own irregular, happy-go-lucky performances with your clear illustrations and instructions. Improvement cannot but follow such a course of study. I hope, and believe, your little book will be a complete success, and that it will find its way into the hands of all mammas with little girls, and even little boys, to bring up.—Yours very truly,

NEEDLEWOMAN.

MY DEAR SILKWORM,—I have just purchased your "Elementary Needlework," and enter into your remarks upon teaching children to work with much feeling and sympathy, for the instruction given is exactly what I had seventy years since, when children's brains were not so much worked until they were seven years of age, and I really believe were stronger in consequence. I remember my sister and myself were sent every morning to school in paniers on a donkey, my grandmother always giving us the last kiss and a halfpenny to buy bull's-eyes on our road, with a caution not to be extravagant. No book was ever put into our hands, but we were taught religious and useful knowledge; and needlework we could do well before we knew our letters. Few young people of the present day can hem and seam as we do. I shall send the book to my grandchildren, with an urgent request that they may be taught by your rules. I feel quite assured if they are they will become good needlewomen.—Yours faithfully,

GRANDMAMMA.

LIZZIE ELVIRA.—Your black silk jacket will probably make you a sleeveless cuirasse, a pattern of which costs 1*s*. Take some of the breadths out of your Japanese silk, gore the side-breadths, and make a new bodice and sleeves; or trim the skirt with the spare silk, and wear a black cashmere tunic and bodice with it; coat-sleeves of the grey silk.

PILLOW LACES—PANIC PRICES!—Yaks, black and coloured; plain, 3-in. wide, purl edge, 10½*d*.; well jetted, 14*d*. Black silk real lace, white Maltese ditto, equally cheap. Patterns sent. Ladies' own pillow lace made to match. Tunics, &c., jetted quickly and cheap.—Address GEORGE PESTELL, Gibraltar, Aylesbury, Bucks.—[ADVT.]

COOLING, REFRESHING, AND INVIGORATING are the effects of Rowlands' Kalydor, on the face and hands of all exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles of dust; it effectually eradicates all freckles, tan spots, and cutaneous eruptions. Price 4*s*. 6*d*. and 8*s*. 6*d*. per bottle. Ask any chemist or perfumer for Rowlands' Kalydor.—[ADVT.]

THE REASON WHY THE LEATHER-MAKE CALICO WEARS SO LONG is because it has only been SCOURED; it is WARMER, washes WHITER, and is CHEAPER than bleached. The greatest proof of its merits is the constant repetition orders that are being received from all parts of the United Kingdom. Patterns are not charged, but will be sent on receipt of one stamp for postage.—C. WILLIAMSON, Leighton-Buzzard.

ELEANOR.—A Garibaldi bodice is perhaps the best thing your friend can wear, though a clever dressmaker might make her something a little more stylish. For corsets she should go to a good maker, say Hammond, 8, Leicester Square.

AN ADMIRER OF MYRA.—Use China silk for sewing black braid on to white piqué; it does not lose its colour in washing. Make the cross bars in the roses as described in the directions, only leaving out the beads.

MARY ROSE.—In cutting your Japanese silk you must allow extra length for the puffings; these should be sewn by hand on to a lining to keep them in place; put a plain train at the back made up in a large double pleat. You will require 20 yards of silk to make a black silk dress like the illustration you enclose.

TRUE AND TENDER NORTH.—Cut out Nos. 4 and 5 of the cap pattern in black stiff net, and join where marked on the diagram. Nos. 6 and 7 are made of black figured net. Follow the printed directions closely.

AN ANXIOUS BRIDE. — 1. A bonnet will look better with your silver-grey dress than a wreath and veil, which should only be worn with a white dress. Your bonnet must be white, with orange-blossoms; white illusion veil. 2. Pink dresses for your bridesmaids will be a pretty contrast to your own. Plain pink underskirts and sleeves, with pink and white tunics and bodices.

A TROUBLED MORTAL. — Apply to Mons. Rimmel, 96, Strand. You will find what you require in his list of toilette requisites.

ELSIE.—Your loose velvet jacket will make you a sleeveless cuirasse, which has always a seam down the back, as well as side-pieces. The shape of felt hats can be only slightly altered; black ones can be redyed black only.

BETA.—Your grenadine will make a demi-trained skirt with a deep flounce, a narrower one simulating a tablier, and jacket-bodice and sleeves trimmed to match. The *Exchanges* are free, but *Sales* are charged for as advertisements.

ISCA.—In purchasing any depilatory you will receive rules as to its application. We believe that sold by Rimmel, 96, Strand, good and safe.

TAGETE.—Your dark brown silk skirt will not be too scanty for the present fashion; make sleeves of the same, and wear with it a cashmere tablier and sleeveless bodice two or three shades lighter.

ALICIA. — Your brown material will make you a very nice dress, made like the Costadau toilette, using a check or a darker shade for trimming.

ANNIE (Cashel).—You can get every kind of garment from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre. Hamburg net is worn this summer quite as much as embroidered muslin.

MRS. C. (Alford).—Cashmere fichus, crossed in front and tied at the back, are the prettiest outdoor clothing for your little girls.

HAWTHORN.—1. Velveteen jackets do not look well over any dresses but those of the same material; make it up as you describe. 2. A white muslin tunic and bodice will not look well over your thin blue material; a white basket satine would be far prettier. 3. For the bridesmaids' toilettes, the gloves should match the flowers, but bronze kid boots or shoes should be worn.

D. C. L.—Send to Jannings and Son, 16, Fenchurch Street, for Copenhagen gloves.

E. A. S.—Will MYRA kindly tell me through her Journal when tussore may be worn, and what with?

Tussore silk may be worn for morning wear, if made up plainly (white embroidery is a suitable trimming), and for visiting and dressy toilette, if trimmed with velvet or lace. Tussore is a useful, serviceable material, and very becoming. It can be worn over foulard, muslin, and over silk; but looks best over black silk.

JAPANESE PERFUMES, the most Fragrant in the World, from 2*s.* 6*d.* Dentauline, the Best Dentifrice of modern times, 2*s.* 6*d.* Poudre de Celeste, Celestial Face Powder, fragrant and imperceptible, 2*s.* 6*d.* Carinodo, the only Natural Hair Restorer, 3*s.* 6*d.* Romdine, the only preparation which insures everlasting Beauty, 4*s.* 6*d.* Kolo, for imparting Brilliancy to the Eyes, has no rival, 3*s.* 9*d.* Of all Chemists and Perfumers; or of the JAPANESE PERFUMERY COMPANY, 6, St. Martin's Court, London. Illustrated Pamphlet free by post.—[ADVT.]

DAISY.—You will find Skinner's dress improver keep its shape well; it can be purchased of any good London draper.

DANGO. — Mr. Gard does not keep any cure for moths. Turpentine and camphor are the best remedies.

CAROLINE—Alter the polonaise of your dress into a tunic and bodice or redingote, leave the skirt as it is, and use the blue satin for pipings on the bodice, and to finish off, a bias band round the tunic or redingote.

L. D.—A black or white grenadine Juive tunic will be the most suitable thing to wear over your black silk.

C. A.—Your brown poplin will make you a Princess dress, without purchasing more material, and will be useful afterwards. Blue will look better with it than green.

VIGO.—Your tunic will make new fronts for your black and blue silk; trim the front of the skirt with crossway bands of plain black silk; pipe the jacket-bodice with black, and put black revers on it as well as black cuffs on the sleeves. Black cashmere and French merino are the best of all materials for tabliers and bodices to be worn with coloured skirts.

NO. 141.—THE RENAISSANCE CHAPEAU.
Model from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.

STAR. — Charlotte Corday caps are often worn by bridesmaids at weddings, and are very pretty and coquettish; they must be trimmed to match the dresses.

GIPSY COUNTESS.—1. You can wear your braided and beaded tablier and cuirasse over your black silk skirt, either with or without alteration. 2 and 3. Apply to Rimmel, 96, Strand.

H. S.—Take some of the fulness and length from your brown silk skirt, leaving it under four yards round, and trim it with plain or gathered bands of the same. You give so few particulars, it is almost impossible to say what can be done with your dress.

CONSTANTIA.—You will want four or five yards of black velvet for your jacket, according to the size; for a pattern, send to Mdme. Marie Goubaud, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

AUNT NELLY.—The leather-make scoured grey cloth can only be had of Williamson, Leighton-Buzzard.

MRS. F.—If you wish to lengthen your muslin skirt, or if the pattern is striped, and your flounce on the bias, put the flounce at the edge of the skirt; otherwise you need not do so. Black beaded passementerie or lace is the best trimming for a black silk jacket. Your white material will require to have sleeves of the same; muslin sleeves will not look well with it.

A. E. L.—Many thanks for your kind letter.

ELSIE.—Try either antephelic milk, or Rowlands' Kalydor.

DARKIE says:—We have subscribed to your magazine ever since it began, and find it so useful that we venture to ask you to recommend some one who can cut out and fit bodies well at our own house, for, being a large family, we as a rule have our clothes made at home. We work with and have a machine, so a dressmaker would only have to prepare work. Or do you know of a good dressmaker who would make (only) bodies well, fashionably and inexpensively, if we did not give the skirts out?

1. We do not know of anyone who will work partially, but you can usually find a good worker for preparing dressmaking at the various sewing-machine houses, who send out hands for this purpose. 2. Line your India-rubber dress-preserver with flannel.

YOLANDE.—White is quite inadmissible as a toilette for a second marriage; light grey or pale mauve silk is the most suitable costume, with a white bonnet and white lace fichu, or mantella. No bridesmaids; but some married ladies as friends generally attend a second wedding, which should, in all respects, be quieter than a first.

NELLIE (Exmouth).—1. The most inexpensive material for home evening wear is grenadine; foulard is very pretty, but much more costly. 2. Tarlatan generally looks better for ball dresses than net, which does not wear so well. 3. We cannot tell you the price of the costumes you inquire about.

LITTLE GOLDEN NAZE.—No. 139 will look very pretty made in light grey alpaca; but velvet is an expensive trimming, as you will want fourteen yards of wide and seven of narrow velvet for each dress, besides the sash, which must be piece velvet. Your dresses would look quite as pretty trimmed with bands of a darker shade of alpaca; twelve yards of light grey alpaca for each dress; grey gloves to match either shade; pale pink will look better than pale blue. Make the little girl's skirt of the plain material, and the tunic of the other, like the pattern on the diagram-sheet (August). We cannot promise the pattern you ask for.

IVY (Morven).—We cannot give you the address you ask for, as we know no such place in London.

LILLIE W.—The Juive tunic is only fit for indoor wear, and is not suited for outdoor dress. It should be made in richer materials than those you mention; you will get all the materials for making lace best of Mrs. Treadwin, 5, Cathedral Yard, Exeter.

E. U.—The Ulster travelling coat is like a gentleman's long overcoat, with a band round the waist, pockets, &c. The price of a paper model is 3*s.*

H.—Please will MYRA give me her advice which way to make a very nice white skirt? I have a good Wheeler and Wilson sewing-machine.

Put a flounce with heading in front, and a Bulgare pleat at the black; edge the flounce and heading with white embroidery.

THE DINNER TABLE.—The Fern, Ivy, Vine Leaf, Passion-Flower, Rose, Shamrock, and a variety of other beautiful designs in Table Damasks. A large Pattern Book, containing samples of all qualities to select from, sent for three stamps. Household Linens of all descriptions direct from the Manufacturers at Wholesale Prices. Price list post free. Address by letter only, IMPERIAL LINEN COMPANY, 68, Coleman Street, London, E.C.—[ADVT.]

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a new and fragrant powder for the face and skin; it is composed of the very best and purest ingredients, and though perfectly imperceptible, imparts to the skin a transparent and velvety appearance. Ladies who are in the habit of using Face Powder will find it the best ever yet produced, giving to the complexion a blooming purity of transparent delicacy. Sold by all chemists and perfumers at 3*s.* per box, or double that size, with puff, 5*s.* Ask for "Rowlands' Eukonia."—[ADVT.]

RECTORY.—1. We do not know of anything that will take the stains of sea-water out of such a light material as barège. 2. Your white silk gauze polonaise will make you a tunic and jacket-bodice, which will look very well over black silk. 3. It is not necessary to put piping-cord into the armhole of a dress if the material is thick; but it should be done with all thin materials.

HILDA.—1. It is fashionable this summer to wear some extra covering for the shoulders out of doors; a small black lace fichu will be most suitable with your lace tablier and bodice. 2. You can either wear your white polonaise as it is, or alter it into a tablier and jacket-bodice.

AUNTIE EMMA.—1. The "leather-make scoured grey calico" can be purchased of Williamson, Leighton-Buzzard. 2. You should have your corsets made for you by Hammond, of Leicester Square. 3. Your homespun costume will be useful at the seaside without any alteration, unless you like to make a tablier of the back part of the polonaise.

CLARICE.—Your light blue silk skirt will do very nicely. Trim it with a wide, thick ruche of silk to match, about six or eight inches from the edge of the skirt; tie your skirt well back with a large pleat behind; a plain blue pointed bodice, and folds of white crepe round it, like a bertha; or you could also wear a beaded cuirasse to match your tablier.

LIZZIE.—You can obtain either of the corsets you mention of Mrs. Addley Bourne, 37, Piccadilly; both can be recommended.

AILEEN.—The inconvenience you speak of possibly arises from ill-health. You should have medical advice.

LISETTE PAULINE.—Do not alter your French merino skirt; wear with it a black tablier and sleeveless bodice; violet merino sleeves. The same tablier and bodice can be worn with your light grey skirt.

A. J. M.—Your white skirt should be made of the same material, with a demi-train and deep gathered and headed flounce. Your black silk polonaise will cut best into a rounded tablier, which is also easy to make; jacket-bodice and coat-sleeves.

MABEL.—Porte-bonheurs are made in different ways, and with and without snaps; they should be *given* in order to test the efficacy of their name, either by a lady or gentleman. Beaded cashmere tabliers are still in vogue, and can be had of any good draper.

A MATRON.—Your striped material will be very suitable for a tablier, bodice, and opera cloak; it is not suited for an entire costume. The striped green silk will also make a tablier and bodice for one of your daughters, to be worn over a plain green skirt and sleeves. A Charlotte Corday cap, made of lace and trimmed with ribbon or flowers, is a pretty evening head-dress for a lady of forty.

KATE.—Send your ermine jacket to Cook and Co., Oxford Street, to be cleaned; do not attempt to clean it yourself.

LETA.—1. Apply to Cook and Co., furriers, Oxford Street, for the furs you require. 2. For alpacas, see the "Silkworm's" article, in July. 3. Antephelic milk will remove freckles; this can be procured of Mdme. Elise Corinne, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, price 6*s.* per bottle, carriage free.

MYRA'S JOURNAL OF DRESS AND FASHION, for August, price 3*d.*, contains 32 Pages of Letterpress and a Two-page Seaside Supplement.

MYRA'S PARIS PATTERNS AND MODELS, price 3*d.*, contains: I.—Diagram Sheet, with full-size Patterns for cutting out—1. A Dust Cloak; 2. Jacket-bodice; 3. Boy's Costume; 4. Capeline; 5. Fichu; 6. Girl's Costume; 7. Bonnet for Elderly Lady. II.—Paper Pattern of the Duchesse Tunic. III.—Coloured Fashion Plate. IV.—Four pages of New Needlework Designs.

RULES FOR THE FREE EXCHANGE.

1. *A Free Exchange, gratis, and open to all who have Articles to barter for others, is open in* MYRA'S JOURNAL.

2. *The length of the gratis Advertisement (when the Address of the Exchanger is printed) is limited to twelve words.*

3. *The Addresses of Exchangers must be printed in full, in order to secure the benefit of the Free Exchange.*

4. *In cases where Exchangers do not wish their Addresses printed, their Names will be entered in the Office Exchange Book, in the usual way; and in that case a payment is to be made of One Shilling in postage stamps.*

5. *The length of the paid Advertisement (when the Address of the Exchanger is not printed) is limited to twelve lines of about eight words.*

6. *The Free Exchange being intended for barter only, articles for sale will not be admissible.*

7. *Subscribers using the Free Exchange must give their Full Name and Address; no Initials will be accepted. Post-office Address not inserted. No Post-cards are to be sent to any Address for the Exchange.*

All letters for this department should be addressed to WELDON AND CO., 15, *Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.*

No. 142.—THE DEAUVILLE COSTUME.

Made-up Paper Patterns, 5*s.* 6*d.*; *Flat Patterns only*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, of Madame MARIE GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

EXCHANGE.

A beaded cashmere cuirasse and tablier; hand-work, handsome pattern, not made up; price £2. Useful offers.—SNAP.

Seven-and-a-half yards broad handsome guipure trimming to exchange. Offers requested.—Address Mrs. HALE, 310, Lancaster Road, Notting Hill.

A lovely Paris fawn-coloured jacket. Cost £2. What offers?—Miss GOLDING, Erlegh House, Lewisham, Kent.

Music, songs; in good order. Offers requested.—J. FOX, Ardgowan Square, Greenwich.

MISS M. PLUMB.—We have forwarded your letter to 123.

Would Mrs. Burgess kindly forward the receipt for removing superfluous hairs to K. G., care of Miss TOWNSEND, 14, William Street, Regent's Park, London, N.W.?

Songs and pieces.—Miss HIBBERT, The Priory, High Wycombe, Bucks.

Handsome cashmere braided dolman, cost in Paris £4. Useful offers requested.—Miss WRIGHT, Broughton Rectory, Manchester.

Dryden, Chaucer, Greene, and Marlowe, &c., of "Bell's edition of Poets," for "Daisy Chain," "Morris's Books of Birds," &c.—Miss C. LAY, Wallcotts, near Coggeshall, Essex.

I have a very handsome broad border for dress handkerchief, worked in point lace; many stitches. No post-cards.—3, Beaufort Terrace, Lillie Road, West Brompton.

"Ovind: A Story of Norwegian Country Life," is published by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., price 5*s.* Some copies are to be had, post-free, for 2*s.* from the second-hand booksellers in London.

Handsome vulcanite belt, size 24 inches, to exchange for half a lace shawl, or anything useful. Also songs. Lists exchanged.—Miss LE FAY, Vine Cottage, Shrubland Road, Dalston.

Songs and pieces. Offers in exchange requested.—Miss SMYTH, Morden House, Morden, Surrey.

A black cloth riding-habit, in good condition; also tortoiseshell ear-rings, new. Wanted, jacket or mantle (brown).—Mrs. BANKS, 24, High Street, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

A quantity of music to exchange for a copy of Miss Proctor's Poems, any of Ouida's or Thackeray's books.—Miss FAWCETT, Drumkeeran, Co. Leitrim.

Wanted, the song "Love's Request." I will send 9 stamps for it, or give an exchange in music.—Address A. C., 10, South Street, Dorchester, Dorset.

A thickly-beaded cloth jacket for a plain dark blue.—Address Miss C. A. MOORE, 51, Canning Street, Liverpool.

Two doz. cards, various sizes, outlined ready for illuminating; open to offers. Wanted, long wide white ostrich feather; one never dressed preferred; name exchange. Fourteen yards brown tulle, 36 inches wide, spotted all over; offers.—Miss M. A. JONES, Chilham, Kent.

Cloth jacket, trimmed with velvet, cost £3 5s.—Miss E. WOODS, Mickleham, Dorking.

Who will let me have the "Church Times," half-price, one week after publication? Many loose numbers of "Chatterbox," "Little Folks," &c., rather soiled; "Little Women" and "Fabrics" (Lily Series), and "The Wandering Heir," by Charles Reade, excellent condition; "Child's Companion," bound, 1872-3, new; "Children's Friend," 1873-4, and "Child's Companion," 1874, unbound.—Miss M. NEWPORT-TINLEY, 4, Windsor Crescent, St. Helier's, Jersey.

Some ladies' and gentlemen's jewellery to exchange. Wanted, some jennet fur for jacket.—GEORGIE, 11, Queen's Road, Bristol.

Wanted, photographic albums. Exchange white Shetland shawl, black Brussels net Garibaldi, and books.—Mrs. H., 23, South Brink, Wisbech.

Would MYRA kindly inform a subscriber where she could procure a really good and comfortably-fitting dress?

The old numbers of *Figaro* containing autographs. Would give their original price, and pay postage.—Mrs. C. J. PICKLES, 3, Park View Terrace, Manningham, Bradford, Yorks.

Some black lace flounces wanted for a handsome black lace beaded cuirasse (bought at Lewis and Allenby's, Regent Street).—Mrs. T., Elen Court, Mitcham, Surrey,

A quantity of music; also Paris jet ear-rings. Wanted, a turquoise ring.—Miss HOWE, Odsey Grange, near Royston, Herts.

The first four numbers of Beeton's "Young Englishwoman," 1875 (minus patterns, but the diagram-sheets will be sent); the weekly numbers of Dickens's "Oliver Twist," "David Copperfield," and "Martin Chuzzlewit"; Dicks's "Byron," 9*d.* edition; the first seven numbers of the "Cornhill Magazine," 1860, containing "Lovel the Widower" and "Framley Parsonage"; the 6*d.* edition of Scott's "Pirate"; the 1*s.* edition of "Waverley." Will send the whole of the above for the 2*s.* 6*d.* edition of "Old Myddelton's Money," and the 1*s.* 6*d.* edition, in Warne's Star Series, of "Say and Seal." Also, the Thanksgiving numbers of the "Graphic" and "Illustrated London News," and the Christmas numbers of the "Graphic," containing "Harry Heathcote of Gangoil" and "Miss or Mrs.?" Will send the above for the 1*s.* edition of "Willow Brook," in Warne's Star Series, or the Cottage Library edition. Post free. Offers requested.—Miss PETTS, Woodbine Cottage, Bridge, near Canterbury. No post-cards.

Boosey's "Musical Cabinet," Nos. 121 and 158; wanted, 18 and 77.—Miss NEAVES, 1, Albert Villas, Copeland Road, Walthamstow.

White enamelled fans, slashed with any colour to match dress.—Mrs. HARRISON, Souter Gate, Hedon, near Hull.

Foreign stamps—700. Offers requested. "Argosy" for 1871 and 1874; all unbound and in good condition. Offers requested.—Miss CLARA BARMBY, Vines Villa, Yoxford, Suffolk.

Yak net and cashmere tablier and cuirasse.—Miss TYLER, Somerset Villas, Wimbledon.

A large selection of modern music, instrumental and vocal—solos, duets, and part-songs—for good standard literature. Catalogue sent.—Mrs. DAWSON, 51, Ventnor Villas, Brighton.

Handsome white silk parasol, cost £2 10*s.*, never used, for a lady's umbrella; mourning.—Miss BATE, Philippine Villa, Amzand Park Road, Twickenham.

Five fantail pigeons to be disposed of; what offers?—Miss LEE WARNER, Elmore Vicarage, Gloucester.

Lovely Devonshire ferns, 20 roots or 100 leaves for 12 stamps, varieties named; also many kinds of beautiful moss, at same price. Either can be packed in box if postage be paid.—BERTIE, Newport, Barnstaple.

A tablier and cuirasse, sash, complete, ready to wear, embroidered in silver bugles, either white or black; for 16 yards of good black corded silk.—Mrs. WRIFORD, 12, Chiswick Street, Carlisle.

Bridal-veil and wreath, worn but once, good as new; all offers entertained.—Address Mrs. SPENSER, Cromer, Norfolk.

"The Musical Monthly" for 1873 (unbound).—Miss F. GIFFORD, Assington Hill, Sudbury, Suffolk.

A pair of silver-plated salt-cellars, for a good silk umbrella, or black silk sunshade, or black trimmings for a dress. Open to offers.—Address Miss LODEN, Bicester, Oxon.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SALES.

Nearly six yards of rich black silk; very handsome tablier pattern of leaves and flowers; cuirasse with sash-ends; sufficient beads; new; price £2 5*s.* Four yards of finest cashmere; beads and pattern; price £1 15*s.*—F. D., 145, MYRA'S Office.

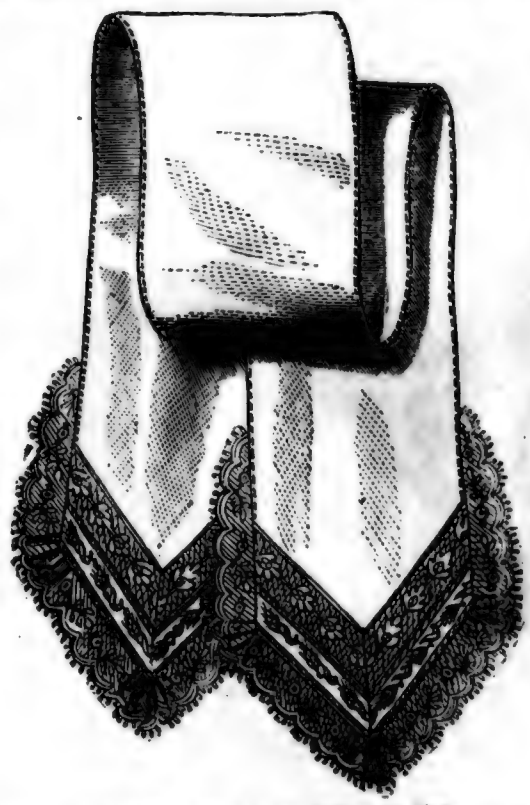
What offers for black Maltese lace veil, cost 42*s.*; white cashmere opera-cloak, lined and trimmed cerise, quite clean, cost 50*s.*; India scarf shawl; and one year's "Day of Rest"? Wanted, sewing-machine, jewellery, electro fruit knives and forks, biscuit-box, or other useful articles.—C. (135), MYRA'S Office.

New Glengarry cap, best quality, 21 inches, cost 7*s.* 6*d.*; white flannel-cloth cricket-trousers, 40 inches at side seam; two white flannel shirts, 14 inches round neck; white flannel cricket-jacket; dark blue pilot-cloth pea-jacket. Would fit boys 13 to 16 years of age. Open to all offers; for a lady. Would prefer pretty rings, jewellery, very good ostrich feathers, lady's dressing-case, large fans, picnic-basket furnished, lengths of from 6 yards upwards of silks or satins, or other dress materials.—TOTTIE (134), MYRA'S Office.

A large black Pushar lace circular mantle, 48 inches deep, suitable for elderly lady; or would make handsome tablier. Nearly new. £2 10*s.*, or offers.—No. 138, MYRA'S Office.

Eighteen fern-roots, different sorts, including Adiantum nigrum, 1*s.*—Miss WILSON, 21, High Street, Bideford.

A very handsome porcupine-quill box, 12 in. by 8½ in. and 5 in. deep, fitted as a jewel-case or work-box; cost £2 15*s.* in Ceylon; will sell for £2; also four tiger claws and three teeth for 10*s.* 6*d.* The claws alone cost more, and would make a fine demi-suite of jewellery. An almost new magnificent amber



No. 143.—LACE AND MUSLIN TIE.
Model from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.

moiré-antique dress, plain long skirt, and evening bodice, with a flounce and full tunic of Chantilly net; flowers and bertha to match. A piece of the moiré sent for approval; cost £13, will sell for £6 10*s.* Also a grey riding-habit, £1 5*s.*; cost more for making up. MYRA'S Office, No. 140.

"St. James's Magazine," vols. 1 to 7, 3*s.* each; "Cornhill Magazine," vols. 1 to 9, 3*s.* each; "Temple Bar," vols. 1 to 9, 3*s.* each—all bound in the publishers' cloth covers. "Gazetteer of the World," published by Fullarton and Co., Edinburgh, nearly 2000 pages, steel plates, views, &c.; vols. 1 and 2 (A to D), bound leather back, 8*s.*; "Biblical and Theological Dictionary," by Rev. R. Watson, 1065 pages, numerous maps, plates, &c.; "General History of North and South America and the United States," by Mrs. Robinson, 1000 pages, 5*s.*; "French Cookery," large 8vo, with 73 illustrations of celebrated French dishes, 7*s.* 6*d.* post free; cost double.—Y. Z. (139), MYRA'S Office.

"The Woman of Spirit," 2 vols., novel, published by Newby, price 3*s.* 6*d.*, cost 10*s.* 6*d.*; "In that State of Life," a novel, by Hamilton Aïdé, price 1*s.*, published at 2*s.*; the Histories of Rome, Greece, and England, by Whittaker Pinnock, price 2*s.* 6*d.* each, cost double, suitable for reading or schools; the History of France, by Mrs. Markham, 3*s.*, cost double, suitable for schools. Several good school and French books.—X. T. (140).

"Macmillan," January, 1874, to July, 1875; "Castle Daly," complete. Wanted, Carlyle's "Past and Present," Novels by Mrs. Riddell. Would post "Macmillan" 10th of each month for "Argosy" or "Cornhill," same day.—(No. 141.)

A CLEAR COMPLEXION.—Pimples, black specks, and unsightly blotches on the face, neck, arms, and hands can be instantly removed by using Mrs. James's Herbal Ointment, made from herbs only, and warranted free from anything injurious. It imparts such a lovely clearness to the skin that really astonishes everyone. Ladies at the seaside derive wonderful benefit from the use of this, as it entirely eradicates tan, freckles, sunburn, and roughness occasioned by the winds, and completely does away with that flushed appearance after meals. Mrs. James merely solicits a trial from those who have not used it, after which she feels confident they will use nothing else. A box of the ointment (bearing Government stamp), with directions for use, sent, quite free from observation, post free to any address on receipt of 13 stamps.—Mrs. C. JAMES, 4, Offord Road, Caledonian Road, London, N. Larger boxes, three times the quantity, 25 stamps.

I wish to dispose of the following articles of jewellery: blue enamelled gold locket, with the sacred monogram, price 14*s.*; dead-gold pendant, very handsome, £1 15*s.*; half-hoop coral ring, 10*s.*; large opal ditto, surrounded by rubies, 14*s.*; set of carved cameo studs, mounted in gold, 10*s.*; large real onyx scarf-pin, 17*s.*; carbuncle ditto, with pearl in centre, 18*s.* All less than half-price. Approval. Part exchange taken in dark fur for jacket.—Address MABEL, No. 144, MYRA'S Office.

Vocal duets, "Return of the Flowers," and "Beautiful Moonlight," by Glover; "Happy Fairies," by Sir H. Bishop. Pianoforte duets, "Oberon" and "Galté de Cœur," by S. Smith; "Rosamond," by Franz Schubert. Solos, "Troubadour Valse," "Une Perle," Tito Mattei, "Pasquinade," "Gottschalk," "May Flowers," "L'Adieu," "Réné Favarger," "Oesten Der Freischutz." These have hardly been used; for them I should like some solo songs.—C. A. JACKSON, Oil Mill Lane, Kingston-on-Thames.

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FANNY (Birkenhead).—See terms of subscription. The third number would cost 4*d.*, post free.

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All Communications to be addressed to Mr. BARKER WEBB, Manager of the Advertising Department, 15, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

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FOR stylish Boots at moderate prices Madame CONEY stands unrivalled. The Gaiety Boot (to button), in glacé kid, at One Guinea; perfectly charming. Specialities for Croquet.—76, Tottenham Court Road.—[ADVT.]

LATEST FROM PARIS.

NO novelties are expected to appear at this season. All the world, including the little world of Fashion designers, is seeking rest and refreshment at the sea-side or among the mountains. A few employés only remain in the lately crowded *ateliers*, completing the orders which still remain to be forwarded to their several destinations—the château, the sea-side, or medicinal springs; in short, the resorts of fashionable crowds.

The "Jeanne d'Arc chain" and the "English collar" came so lately on the scene as to come under the head of nouveautés; but the collar may be seen in English shops, in silver, in ormolu, and in steel; here the collar represents the fiction of the slavery of English women, who can be sold like the *boule dogue!* The English collar must be worn over a velvet band or the neck will be marked; the wearer of the collar must remember that it must match the Jeanne d' Arc chain, if worn at the same time, which is, of course, proper to do. The Jeanne d' Arc chain (illustrated on page 144) is threaded on velvet corresponding or contrasting with that of the dress; the velvet for the collar must follow the same rule; no loops and ends are worn with the collar, the velvet band simply lines the metal ornament.

NO. 141.—THE DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUGH DINNER TOILETTE.

All chequered fabrics are held in high favour. Very pretty trimmings of the new checks are added to last season's écru dresses, and retrim black silks nicely. Flounces of washing fabrics used for retrimming are made up on a tape, so that they can be nicely washed and run on in place, for the long dresses entail much and frequent washing.

A pretty mode for elderly ladies is the adoption of the woollen capeline for the evening promenade by the sea. The woollen capeline, at once warm, light, and becoming, does not injure the coiffure which it covers. Many young ladies also wear the hood, which is likely to prevent middle-aged ladies continuing to wear it.

For evening wear, the bodice is pointed at the back, and either laced or a lacing is simulated; the berthe is laced both at the back and in front by silk cords.

Children's dresses are chiefly of Hamburg net or wheel embroidery, worn over coloured batiste, and made very long-waisted, with enormous sashes—also called "English"—tied at the side.

There is no decided change in any one fashion: slight alterations and some daring eccentricities are to be seen in orders for the sea-side, but no mode for general adoption will appear until September.

A costume of sang du bœuf silk has a Juive tunic of Irish point to be worn over it. This costume will probably be worn at Scarborough. The hat which accompanies the toilette is of silk, covered with Irish point and trimmed with a white and red checked surah, the lace being placed flatly on the shape. This style is quite new. The tunic would look well over a Princess dress of velvet, though far too showy over the dress above described.

Irish point lace is obtaining considerable success in Paris, and has been largely used as a trimming lace for sea-side costumes.

A toilette has been sent to Deauville, which will give to the initiated the key-note to the autumnal trimmings. The costume has been composed by Mdme. Feste, *couturière* to the Empress Eugenie, of white Irish linen; the skirt is covered with bands of black velvet arranged in lengthway stripes; the Duchesse tunic is also crossed by velvet bands of graduated size, placed horizontally, the back having graduated velvet bands on the shoulders, fanning out from the widest central stripe placed down the centre seam of the bodice. The back basques have also a repetition of the fan, and the sleeves, which are drawn on the upper side, have deep cuffs trimmed with rows of velvet. The short cape which accompanies this toilette is edged with velvet of the same width as that of the skirt, and is fastened at the throat by a velvet bow. Hat of white chip, with simple band of velvet and black ostrich plumes. Parasol to correspond.

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BRISTOL, 50, Victoria Street.
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Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best Preparation for the Hair, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

Rimmel's Glycerine Soap, 6d. and 1s. Pellucid ditto, 1s.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Violet Water, 3s. 6d. Toilet Water, 2s. 6d. and 6s.

Rimmel's Aquadentine, for Whitening the Teeth and Sweetening the Breath, 2s. 6d.

Rimmel's Photochrome, a new Pomade for Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, through the agency of light, 3s. 6d.

Rimmel's Rose-leaf Powder, for the Complexion, 1s. per box.

Fancy Crackers in great variety—Rosewater, Costume, Floral, Oracular, Lottery, &c.

EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

CHARLES KERSHAW'S ELEGANT PREPARATIONS FOR THE TOILET.

"We should not be doing justice to our readers did we withhold the fact that a well-known physician has pronounced Kershaw's Lily Water to be a perfectly harmless restorer of the hair. He also states that it promotes the growth of the hair and keeps the head clean and cool."—*Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine.*

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

LILY WATER restores Grey Hair to its original colour, prevents the Hair from falling off, keeps the head cool and clean, makes the Hair rich, soft, and glossy, and is the purest, cheapest, and best Restorative in the World. Sold in 3s. and 5s. Bottles.

LILY LOTION, FOR THE COMPLEXION, instantly relieves the unpleasant irritation caused by exposure to the wind or sun, removes Freckles, &c., and gives a clear and healthy appearance to the Complexion. Visitors to the Seaside will find it an invaluable adjunct to the Toilet. Sold in 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. Bottles.

LILY TOILET POWDER. A perfectly innocent preparation, possessing all the properties of the Lily Lotion; being of a delicate flesh tint, its use cannot be detected when judiciously applied. Sold in Sixpenny and Shilling Packets.

LILY DENTIFRICE. A delicately perfumed Tooth Powder, containing nothing deleterious to the teeth or gums. It is strongly recommended for cleaning, preserving, and beautifying the teeth and arresting decay. Sold in Boxes, price 1s.; Bottles, price 2s. 6d.; Family Bottles, containing One Pound, price 7s. 6d.

LILY SOAP. Specially prepared with the greatest care for the use of Ladies, Children, and all who have a delicate skin; it is entirely free from any excess of Alkali or any other irritating ingredient, and possesses a most agreeable perfume. Sold in 1s. and 1s. 6d. Boxes.

The above invaluable preparations may be obtained from all Chemists and Perfumers, or will be forwarded (free) to any part of London on receipt of P.O.O. or Stamps, or by Rail for Sixpence extra, by the Sole Proprietor, CHARLES KERSHAW, 148, Strand, London, W.C.

ONE FOLD OF RAY and RICHARDSON'S New Patent ALBERT CRAPE is AS THICK as TWO FOLDS of the old make, is MUCH CHEAPER, and WEARS BETTER! SOLD BY ALL DRAPERS.

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French Dyers and Cleaners.

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Rep, Damask, Moreen, &c., Cleaned or Dyed to look equal to new.

Chintzes, Cretonnes, &c., Cleaned and highly Glazed.

For Prices see List.

DRESS.

Silk or Woollen Dresses of every description Cleaned or Dyed in a superior manner, at very reasonable prices.

N.B. Most Woollen Dresses may be done without unpicking.

A special finish for Velvets.

Crape re-dressed to look equal to new.

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Country Parcels and Orders per post promptly attended to. Return Carriage paid on all orders of £1 and upwards. Goods sent for and delivered within five miles.

Price List Post Free.

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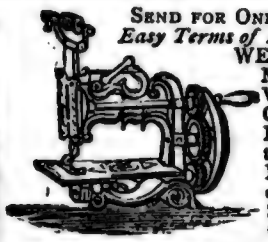


SEND FOR ONE. A MONTH'S FREE TRIAL.
Easy Terms of Payment, and Carriage paid.
WEIR'S GLOBE 42s. SEWING MACHINE for Dressmakers. WEIR'S Celebrated 55s. MACHINE for Families. WEIR'S New Patent ZEPHYR, 84s. Shuttle LOCK-STITCH MACHINE. Hand or Foot. Machines by any other Maker taken in Exchange. Samples, &c., free. J. WEIR, 2, Carlisle Street, Soho Square, W.

C. M. PIDGEON, Otterton, near Exeter, supplies all kinds of real HONITON LACE TRIMMINGS, Collarettes, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, &c., at very low prices. All kinds of Lace Cleaned, Transferred, and Altered to the newest Shapes. Wedding Orders promptly executed.

BRAIDING AND BEADING.—Braiding being now so fashionable, and B. FRANCIS, knowing the difficulty ladies have in getting their garments marked, has invented a very simple appliance that will enable ladies to mark on any material. With this appliance any pattern can be copied from a book, braided or beaded garment, and a true impression on your own garment can be had. The appliance complete, with a sheet of full-size designs to mark jacket, polonaise, caps, slippers, flannel, and apron, sent free for 30 stamps. To be had of the Inventor, B. FRANCIS, 16, Hanway Street, Oxford Street, W. Established 1859. Used and recommended by the principal Sewing Machine Companies.

C. A. writes, in answer to an inquiry in the "Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine," for an honest dealer in Left-off Clothing. In reply, begs to forward the address of one with whom she and her friends have dealt with many years, viz., Mrs. COCKRAM, 1, Queen Street, Barnstaple, North Devon. This person may be trusted to receive a consignment of Clothing of every description, and may be relied upon sending a Post Office Order for its full amount, immediately upon receipt of goods. Mrs. COCKRAM always pays Carriage, and distance does not prevent her transacting business with Ladies in any part of the United Kingdom. C. A. would recommend a preliminary correspondence.

SIMPLICITY ITSELF.
40s. "THE UNA." 40s.
Carriage paid. *Month's Trial.* Easy Terms. Discount for Cash. Works by Hand or Foot. Seven Years' guarantee. Requires no clamp or extra outlay for stand. Selling in Thousands. New Illustrated Price List and Samples free. The ATLAS SEWING MACHINE Co., 182, High Street, Camden Town, London.
Branch Depot: 63, Seven Sisters' Road, Holloway, N.

BEADS AND BUGLES, BRILLIANTINE, JET, SILVER, SATIN, &c., in great variety; Black Bugles, 1s. 6d. per lb., any size.

DESIGNS FOR TABLIER, JACKET, &c., ready for working all over, on any material, producing the richest effect. Pattern for Tablier, on paper, 6s. 6d.; on linen, 8s. 6d.; Cuirasse, on linen or paper, 4s. 6d. each. Borders, various widths, 1s. each. Only at
WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware Road, London.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.

M. M. S. says:—I can confidently recommend, as a strictly honest person, and one with whom I and my friends have had dealings for over eleven years, Mrs. WESTACOTT, of Nos. 1 and 2, Queen Street, Barnstaple, North Devon, who gives the greatest value in cash for all kinds of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's LEFT-OFF CLOTHING, &c. &c. Consignments of Clothing of any description may be safely forwarded to Mrs. W., who will remit the full value by *return of post.* Mrs. W. always pays Carriage, so that distance does not prevent her doing business with Ladies and Gentlemen in any part of the United Kingdom. The strictest confidence observed. This is the Largest Establishment of the kind in the West of England. Observe the address—1 and 2, Queen Street, Barnstaple. No post-cards.

HARDS' FARINACEOUS FOOD, well known to the Public for upwards of Fifty Years as the Best Food for Infants and Invalids.

See REPORT of JOHN N. PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S.

Of all respectable Chemists, Patent Medicine Vendors, and Italian Warehousemen, in 1s. and 2s. packets, and tin cases, 7s. 6d. each.

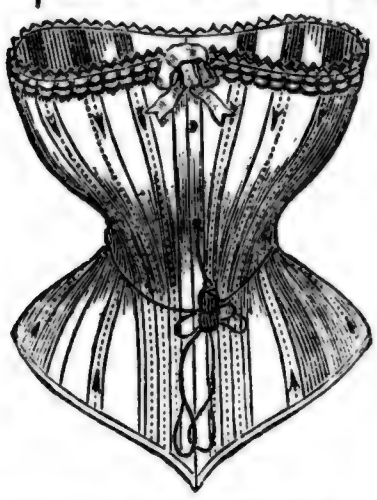
Wholesale at the Royal Victoria Mill, Dartford, Kent.

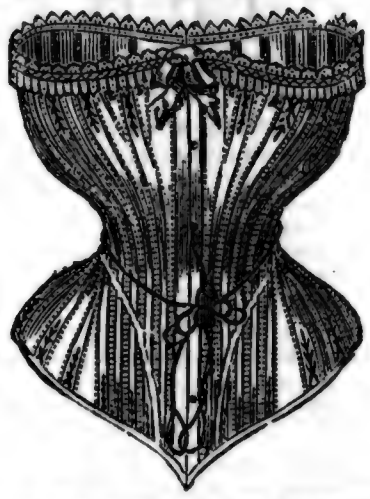
TRADE MARK.

IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS.

TRADE MARK.

Steam-heated Lay Figures for Corset Manufacture.





In consequence of the very inferior manner in which CORSETS have for a long time been made, the PATENTEE has given much attention (after many years' experience), with a view of producing a THOROUGHLY-SHAPED, WELL-FITTING, and DURABLE CORSET, and feels certain that the principle he has adopted and taken out a patent for is one insuring a perfection which cannot be otherwise obtained.

They are MOULDED BY STEAM, so that the fabric and bones are adapted with MARVELLOUS ACCURACY to every curve and undulation of the FINEST TYPE OF FIGURE.

They are made upon properly-proportioned models of either earthenware or metal, in which the respiration of the lungs has been especially considered; nor do they press upon any of the vital organs.

The BONES are the FULL LENGTH of the CORSETS, thereby giving the GREATEST SUPPORT, and are all curved to the CONTOUR of the FIGURE.

There is no TWISTING of the BONES or INJURING the FIGURE, and by this process the SHAPE of the CORSET CANNOT BE DESTROYED IN STITCHING; therefore disproportioned and objectionable forms of construction are entirely obviated, and, in fact, rendered impossible, or they would not fit the model for the last process.

Under the old system the Corsets have to acquire their shape in actual wear, while these Patent Corsets being shaped in manufacture to fit so accurately and comfortably, a much smaller size can be worn without injury to the figure. CORSETS, like other garments PROPERLY MADE, will WEAR LONGER than those improperly made.

MODELED BY E. IZODS PROCESS FOR SEWN CORSETS TRADE MARK. PATENT No. 20.1868.

ONLY SUCH CORSETS AS BEAR OUR TRADE MARK STAMPED ON EACH PAIR ARE GENUINE AND WARRANTED.

A few Extracts from Testimonials of the Press.

"These Corsets are by far the most perfect specimens of Corset manufacture, form, and fit that have yet been submitted to us."—*The Young Englishwoman.*

"I feel convinced that these Corsets will meet the unqualified approbation of all ladies, whether votaries of tight-lacing or not."—*The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine.*

"Lay figures or models have been constructed in exact accordance with Hogarth's Line of Beauty. Ample space is secured for the play of the chest and lungs, thus at the same time preserving health and improving the contour of the figure of the wearer."—*The Queen.*

The Patentees desire to call special attention to their Trade Mark.

These Corsets may be had of all respectable Drapers and Ladies' Outfitters, through the principal Wholesale Houses.

Any Corsets not bearing this Trade Mark are not genuine, and only imitations.

MESDAMES LE BOUTILLIER,
125, OXFORD STREET, W.,

Beg to inform Ladies that the New Work of the Season, the

SEASIDE WORK,

Is now Ready at the following prices:—ANTIMACASSARS, 15*s.* 6*d.*; TABLE BORDERS, 18*s.* 6*d.*; both including Fringe, which is sewn on; TEA COVERS, 12*s.* 6*d.*; CUSHIONS, 18*s.* 6*d.*

This novel, elegant, and durable Work is Patronised by Royalty.

Mesdames LE BOUTILLIER, 125, Oxford Street, W.

MORSON'S PREPARATIONS OF PEPSINE.

Highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

SEE NAME ON LABEL.

INDIGESTION!!!

As **WINE**, from 3s.
LOZENGES, from 2s. 6d.
GLOBULES, from 2s.
And as **POWDER** in 1-oz. **BOTTLES**, at 5s. each.

Sold by all Chemists, and the Manufacturers,

MORSON & SON, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

SUMMER FASHIONS.

PETER ROBINSON, Oxford Street.

SUMMER FASHIONS, 1875, SILKS.
PETER ROBINSON, Oxford Street, London, W.

SILKS of Lyons Manufacture.
SILKS of Austrian Manufacture.
SILKS of Italian Manufacture.
SILKS for Bridal Wear.
SILKS for Evening Wear.
SILKS for Young Ladies' Wear.
At Lower Prices than since 1848.

PETER ROBINSON has now completed his arrangements for presenting to the public inspection the largest and most comprehensive show of Foreign Silks ever submitted to West End customers, comprising—

263 pieces of POULT DE SOIE DE LYON, a beautiful soft silk, assorted in 190 new shades of colour, £3 for 16 yards.

370 pieces of ITALIAN SILKS, superior for brightness and elegance, excellent wear, 4s. 11d., 6s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. per yard, in 190 different colours.

280 pieces AUSTRIAN SILKS, by BRESSI, of Vienna, cannot be surpassed for beauty of manufacture and satin-like appearance, £3 15s. to £18 10s. the dress of 20 yards, in 190 different colours.

REAL IRISH POPLINS, 4s. 6½d. per yard best ditto.

BRIDAL SILKS and SATINS in White and delicate colours, specially manufactured.

DRESSES for Early Autumn.
DRESSES of Roubaix manufacture.
DRESSES from Berlin and Vienna.

A SPECIAL NOVELTY, in 42 colours, is the DRAP DE FRANCE CASHMERE, all wool, beautifully soft, rich new colourings, 21s. the dress.

BEGE HOMESPUNS, all wool, 1000 pieces in all, new colours, 16s. 6d. the full dress.

CASHMERE MERINOES, very wide and fine in quality, soft and full to the touch, all shades, 16s. 9d. the dress.

The Leather make of YOKOHAMA SILK (Peter Robinson's registered) in all colours, White and Black, 46 inches wide, 38s. 6d. to 2½ guineas the dress. The sale of this article is enormous (wear guaranteed).

Best quality plain JAPANESE SILK, all colours, 1s. 11½d. per yard, made expressly for PETER ROBINSON.

CASHMERE HOMESPUNS, 21s. to 35s. the dress, all wool, with diagonal or angular patterns.

Patterns Free.
PETER ROBINSON, Oxford Street, W.

COSTUMES OF SILK (Gros Grain).
COSTUMES OF SILK (Rich Poult de Soie).
COSTUMES OF SILK AND CASHMERE.
COSTUMES OF AUTUMN HOMESPUN.

RICH GROS GRAIN SILK COSTUMES, new French patterns, 4½ and 8½ guineas the costume.

SUMPTUOUS ROBES in rich Poult de Soie, elaborately manufactured from the most recent Paris models of the greatest effect, now on show, from 8½ to 30 guineas. A new style of Costume in Silk and Cashmere, so blended as to produce the effect of the Rich Silk Paris Costumes, 4½ to 8½ guineas.

New French-pattern COSTUMES, in Homespun, Cashmere, Bège, Poplins, and various new materials, from 28s. 6d. to 5½ guineas.

MORNING COSTUMES of French Percales, Brilliants, Muslins, Cambrics, Basket Lawns, Honeycombs, Batistes, &c., ready for wear, 21s. to 2 guineas.

SWISS AND FRENCH EMBROIDERY, in Lawn and Batiste, Drab, Ecru, or Black. The Robe and Tablier complete, 29s. 6d. to 5 guineas.

Illustrated Book of Fashions.
Patterns Post Free.
PETER ROBINSON, Oxford Street, London, W.

MANTLES, NEW PARIS FASHIONS.
MANTLES of RICHEST SILK.
MANTLES of BRODE A JOUR.
MANTLES of RICH BEADED CASHMERE.
MANTLES of LYONS VELVET.
MANTLES for YOUNG LADIES. All Sizes.

New Shapes in Cashmere Mantles and Jackets, Embroidered, Braided, and Beaded, 21s. to 10 guineas.

A great Novelty. New Jacket on ground of Yak Net, with Appliqué of Cashmere, Braided and Beaded, 2½ to 10 guineas.

Rich Black Silk Mantles, beautifully designed and finished, 20s. to 84s.

The TABLIER and CUIRASSE, or Tablier and Jacket. In Cashmere, Embroidered and Beaded, 42s. to 6 gs., unmade.

Opera Mantles, Indoor Jackets, Children's Jackets, Mantles, and Costumes in Cashmeres, Homespuns, and new Materials now ready.

SHAWLS of Persian Silk, Challi, and Berlin Wool. Fancy Summer Shawls. India and Morocco Shawls.

Illustrated Book of Fashions.
Patterns Post Free.
PETER ROBINSON, Oxford Street, London, W.

PETER ROBINSON, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford Street, London, W.

THE ORIGINAL.

THE BEST.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN,

MADE OF

AMERICAN INDIAN CORN,

Pure and Unadulterated.

REPORT OF DR. A. H. HASSALL.

"London, 14th Sept., 1874.

"I have subjected to Microscopical Examination and Chemical Analysis a sample of KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, which has been known to me for many years.

"I find that it consists entirely of the grain of INDIAN CORN, is very PURE, and may be regarded chemically and dietetically as an ARROW ROOT, and taken in conjunction with Milk or Beef Tea, constitutes a valuable article of diet for Infants and young Children.

"ARTHUR H. HASSALL, M.D."
Author of "Food and its Adulterations," &c.

J. OGDEN AND CO., PRINTERS, 172, ST. JOHN STREET, E.C.

MYRA'S PARIS PATTERNS & MODELS

No. 7.] AUGUST 2, 1875. [PRICE THREEPENCE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEEDLE-WORK DESIGNS.

Nos. 46 and 47.—FOOTSTOOL.

This footstool, the frame of which is made of carved rosewood or walnut-wood, is covered with velvet or satin of the same colour as the curtains. In the middle the Berlin-work band, No. 47, is introduced.

No. 48.—MIGNARDISE BRAID AND CROCHET EDGING.

1st row—*Work 1 slipstitch into a loop of the braid; *1 chain, 1 slipstitch into the following loop; repeat from the second * 4 times more; * 5 chain, 2 double-long into the first of the 5 chain, 4 chain, 1 slipstitch into the same stitch; repeat twice more from the last *, then repeat from the first * to the end of the row.

2nd row—1 slipstitch into the top of the first two double-long of the preceding row, 3 purls of 2 chain and 1 slipstitch, 1 slipstitch above the next two double-long, 3 purls, 1 slipstitch above the next two double-long, 1 purl; repeat to the end.

On the other side of the braid work a row of alternate chain and slipstitches into the loops of the braid.

No. 49.—CROCHET AND BRAID EDGING.

To work the edging: 1 slipstitch into the first scallop of the braid, two chain, 1 double into the next scallop, 1 purl, 1 chain, * 1 purl, 1 treble into the next scallop; repeat twice from * into the same scallop, 1 purl, 1 chain, 1 purl, 1 double into the next scallop, 2 chain; repeat from the beginning.

For the heading: 1st row—1 treble into a scallop of the braid, 1 chain, 1 treble into the same scallop, and repeat to the end. 2nd row—turn the work, and work 1 double between each treble of the preceding row.

Nos. 50, 56, and 58.—MUSLIN CRAVAT.

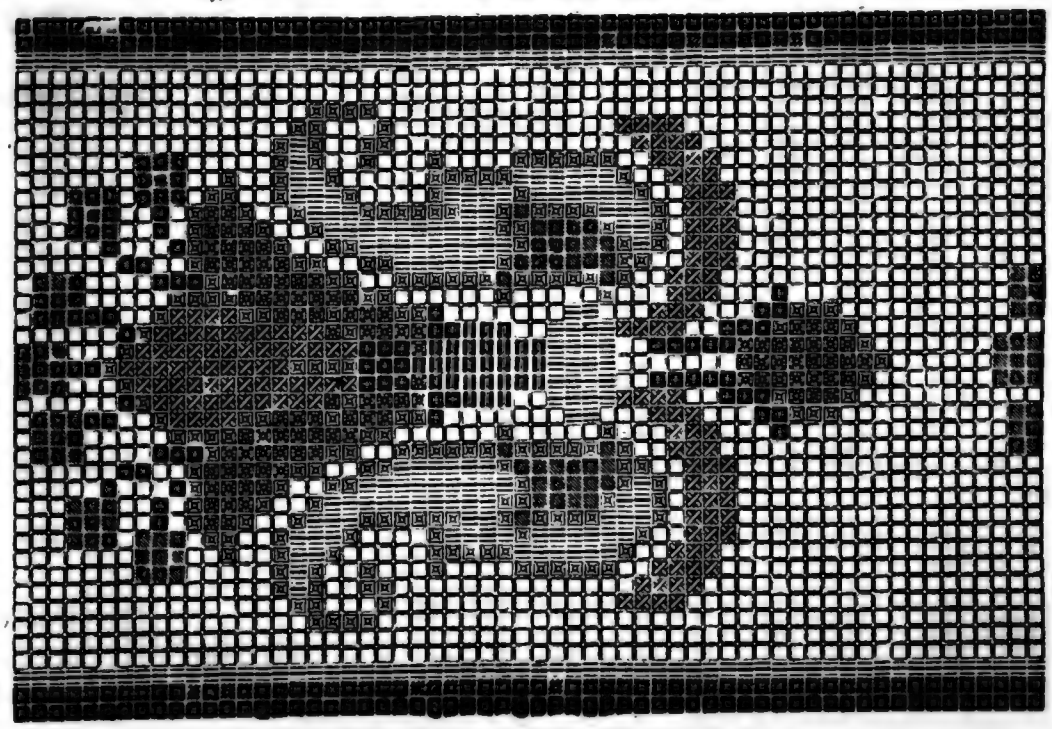
Muslin cravats *à l'incroyable*, with a large bow and ends more or less trimmed, are very much worn. In order to make the model now given, a band of fine clear muslin is required, nearly 1½ yard long and 8 inches wide. A narrow hem is made on each side and at the ends, where it is headed by two tucks of the same width. The guipure insertion, No. 58, is then sewn on, and a piece of muslin is added, hemmed on each side, with a tuck in the middle; the guipure edging, No. 50, is sewn on to the lower edge of this.

Nos. 52 and 53.—CIGAR-CASE.

Materials: Black, yellow, and blue purse-silks, and cardboard cigar-case.

This cigar-case is worked entirely in close rows of double crochet with blue purse-silk and a steel crochet-needle; it is begun by 3 chain joined in a circle, and worked round and round for 17 rows, regularly increased 8 times at intervals. After these 17 rows the work is no longer increased, and the pattern shown in No. 14 is begun. After the middle of the cigar-case, the pattern is worked the reverse way, and is finished by 9 rows of plain blue silk. The little bag thus made is pulled over the cardboard case, the inner case is covered with blue moiré; it is pulled out at the top, and contains the cigars.

No. 46.—FOOTSTOOL IN BERLIN WORK.



No. 47.—DESIGN FOR FOOTSTOOL (No. 46).

We beg to recommend Messrs. WALTER EVANS & Co.'s *Boar's Head Crochet Cotton for all crochet patterns, and the Mecklenburg Lace Thread of this firm for all lace designs.*

No. 51.—DESIGN IN CRETONNE APPLIQUÉ FOR COUVRETTES.

This beautiful pattern is cut from chintz or cretonne, and applied on écru silk or linen in strips, which are stitched round and united by an open-work like the heading of the fringe, which is simply worked by knotting écru thread or silk.

Any design can be treated in a similar way. The pattern is tacked in place with cotton, and then stitched with silk.

No. 54.—IMITATION HONITON LACE EDGING.

Very pretty edgings and insertions can be made by employing Honiton braid in small open-worked ovals with crochet, worked in very fine cotton. The braid is so fine and supple that it can be readily placed in all shapes required by the pattern, and when surrounded by bars worked in crochet it imitates exactly Honiton lace edging.

No. 55.—WAVED BRAID AND CROCHET INSERTION.

1st row—1 double into 3 points of the braid, 4 chain, 1 double into the next point, 7 chain, 1 double into the next point, 4 chain, and repeat from the beginning.

2nd row—1 treble into the 2nd double of the preceding row, 4 chain, 1 double into the middle of the 7 chain, 4 chain, 1 treble into the next double, 4 chain; repeat to the end.

3rd row—3 treble under the 4 chain, 1 chain; repeat to the end.

4th row—1 double into each stitch.

The other side of the insertion is worked in the same manner as in the illustration.

No. 57.—BORDER FOR DRESS TRIMMING.

Materials: Black silk braid of two widths, black sewing silk and beads; traced pattern.

Tack the narrow braid on to the traced pattern; next tack on the broad braid for the heading; and, lastly, the squares of broad braid; the latter must be neatly joined at the corner where the braid is cut. Work silk bars where shown on the pattern, and when these are finished sew on the beads.

DESCRIPTION OF PAPER PATTERN.

Our pattern this month is the fashionable DUCHESSE TUNIC, and is composed of three pieces:—No. 1, Front; No. 2, Sidepiece; and No. 3, Back. These pieces are united where shown by the lettering on the diagram.

The Duchesse Tunic can be made of muslin, lace, grenadine, barège, or in thicker materials, as checked silk, challé, beige, or llama. It is particularly becoming to the figure, and very stylish, whether richly or plainly trimmed.

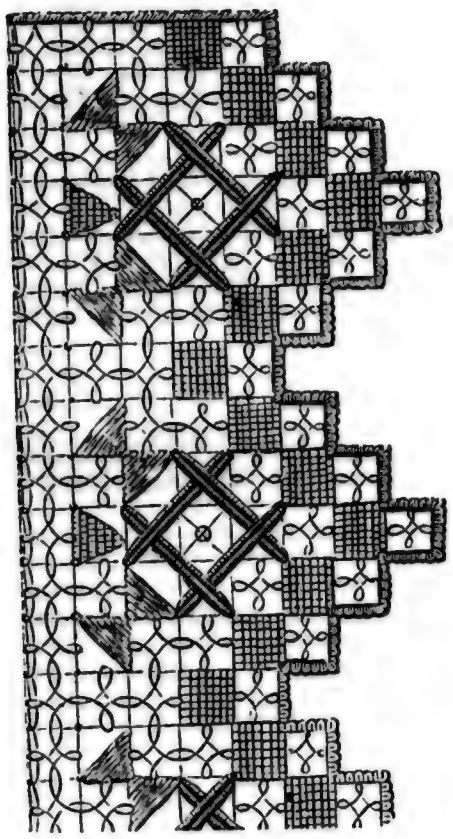
DESCRIPTION OF OUR COLOURED PLATE.

LADY'S VISITING COSTUME.

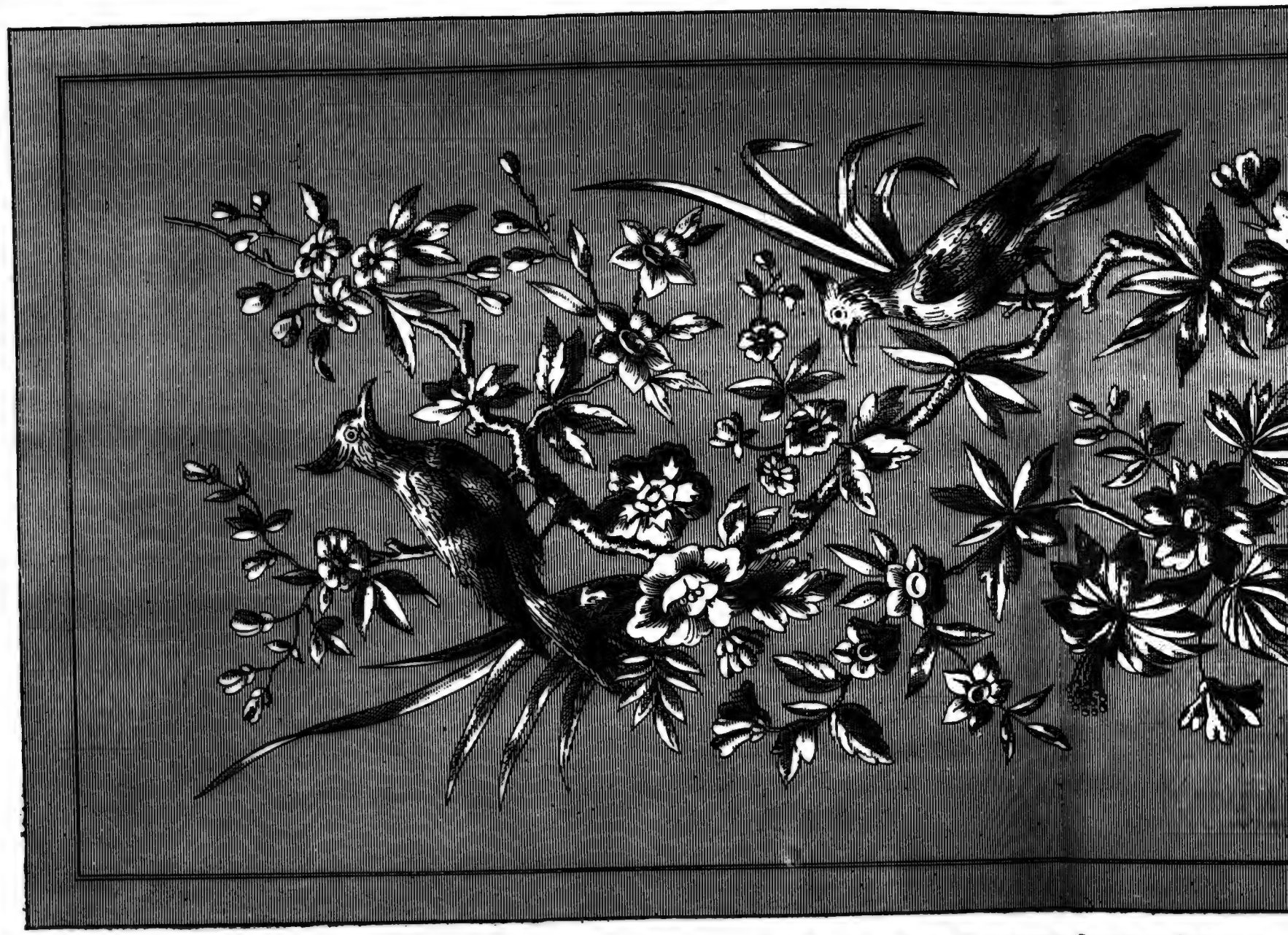
This toilette is intended for the seaside or country visiting, and is composed of India silk, trimmed with blue faille. It consists of skirt, tunic, and mantle, and is suitable for a married lady over thirty years of age. The mantle can be worn by a much older lady if made in black material, as cashmere.

No. 48.—MIGNARDISE BRAID AND CROCHET EDGING.

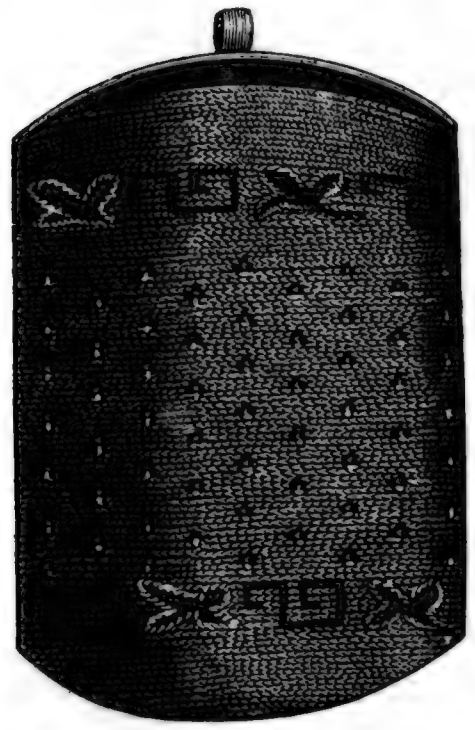
No. 49.—CROCHET AND BRAID EDGING.



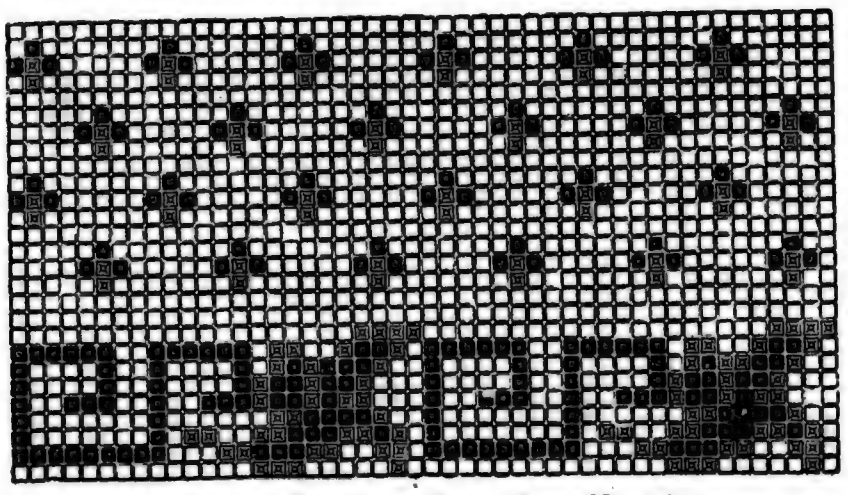
No. 50.—LACE FOR CRAVAT.



No. 51.—DESIGN FOR COUVRETTE IN STRIPES OF CRETONNE A

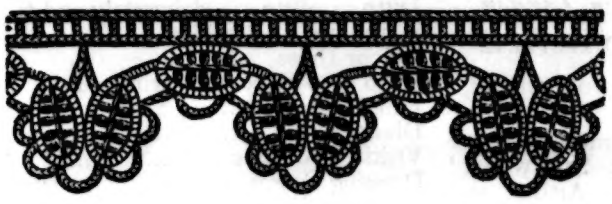


No. 52.—CIGAR CASE.

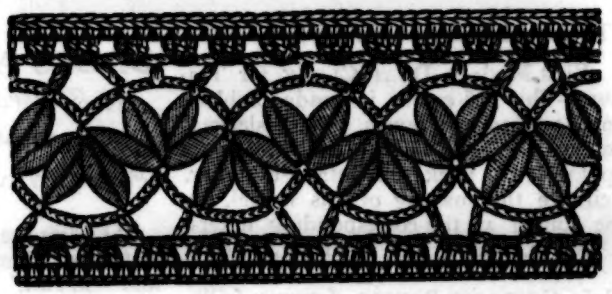


No. 53.—DETAIL OF CIGAR CASE (No. 52).

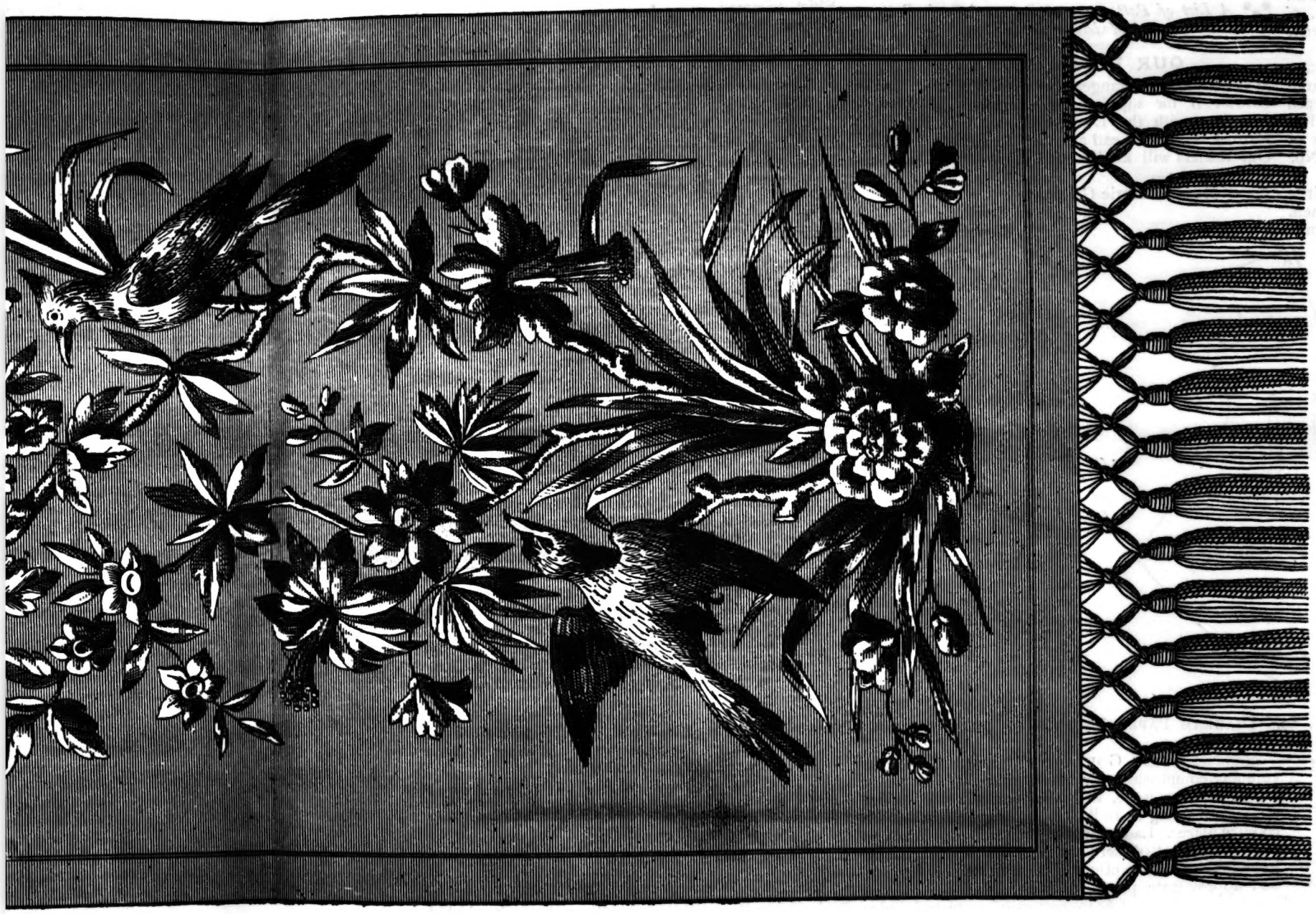
No. 56.—MUSLIN AND GUIPURE CRAVAT.



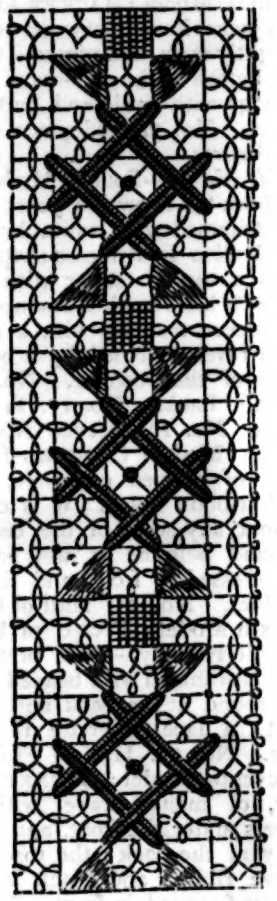
No. 54.—IMITATION HONITON LACE.



No. 55.—BRAID AND CROCHET INSERTION.

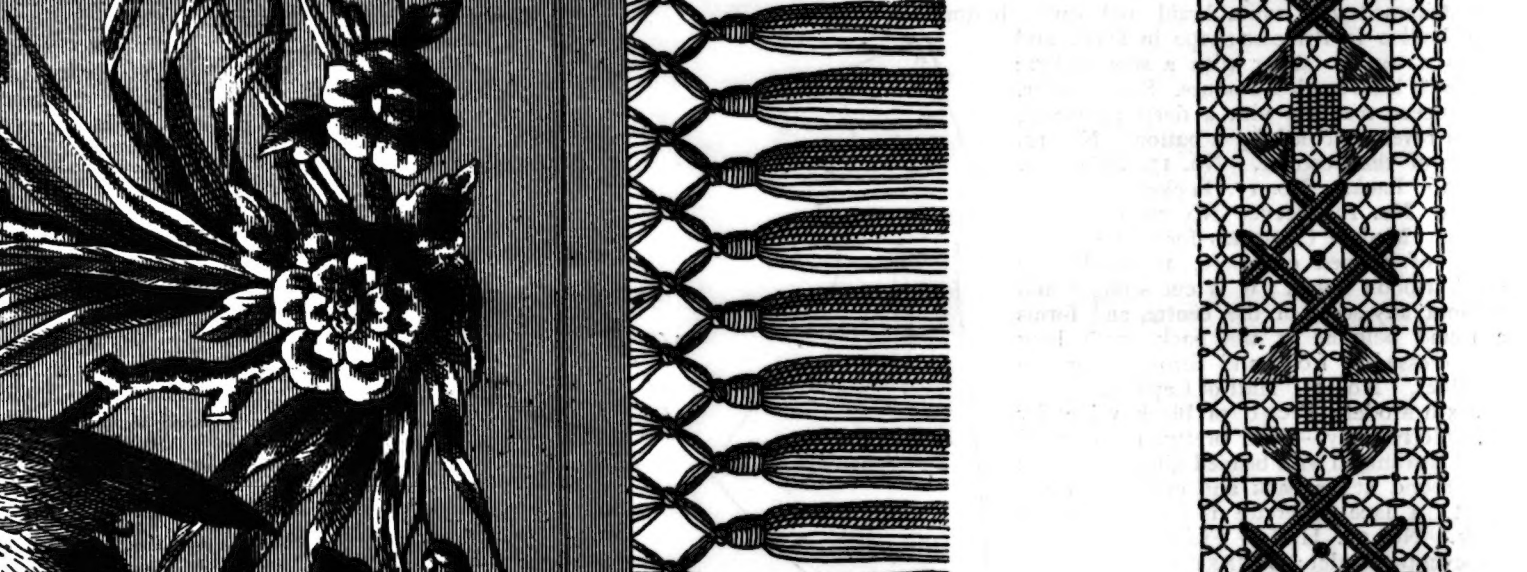


. 51.—DESIGN FOR COUVRETTE IN STRIPES OF CRETONNE APPLIQUÉ.



No. 58.—GUIPURE INSERTION.

No. 56.—MUSLIN AND GUIPURE CRAVAT.



No. 57.—TRIMMING FOR A DRESS OR MANTLE.

DESCRIPTION OF DIAGRAM SHEET.

Side No. 1. First Model: DUST CLOAK for Travelling Toilette.—This vêtement is made of black alpaca; the front is crossed with revers, and the sleeve is cut in the vêtement. The hood is cut in a point; it has a revers, and is put in at the neck; small stand-up collar. In order to facilitate the making of this model, the pieces must be joined at the corresponding letters. No. 1. Front. No. 2. Back. No. 3. Hood. No. 4. Collar.

Second Model: CUIRASSE BODICE of mauve faille, made with long-pointed basques in front, and shorter ones at the back; the bodice is open at the neck, scalloped and trimmed with a deep embroidered frill. Coat-sleeve with a deep scalloped parement. No. 5. Front of cuirasse. No. 6. Sidepiece. No. 7. Back. No. 8. Sleeve. No. 9. Parement.

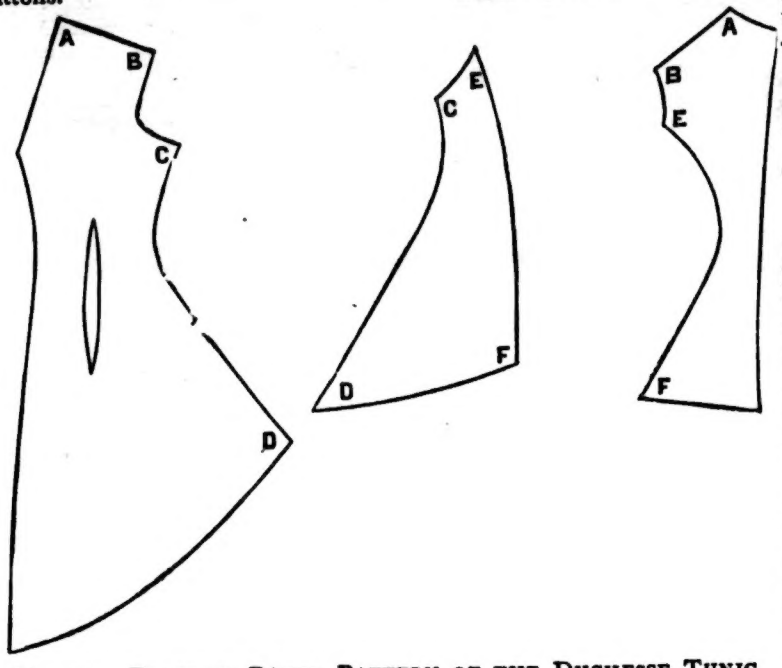
Third Model: JACKET for a little Boy of Six.—This jacket is made of wood-coloured vigogne; the front is slightly open, and trimmed with black braid, fastened by a button at the side-seam. Coat-sleeve trimmed at the edge with braid and buttons. No. 10. Front of Jacket. No. 11. Sidepiece. No. 12. Back. No. 13. Sleeves.

Side No. 2.—Fourth Model: COSTUME for a little girl from ten to twelve years old, made of blue linen, and trimmed with white braid and small buttons. The bodice is Princess-shape in front, and forms a square tablier with a side-pocket; the back has rounded basques. Sailor collar, coat-sleeve trimmed with a deep parement, and a revers fastened by a button. No. 14. Front of the Costume. No. 15. Sidepiece. No. 16. Back. No. 17. Pocket. No. 18. Collar. No. 19. Sleeve. No. 20. Parement.

Fifth Model: CAPULET for the seaside, made of striped cashmere, trimmed with black ribbon velvet; it is cut straight and without any seam in the centre, and forms a round pelerine at the back, with long ends crossed in front, and thrown over the shoulder. No. 21. Half of Capulet.

Sixth Model: FICHU of black velvet for an Elderly Lady.—This pretty, new-shaped fichu is trimmed with beaded gimp and lace; it is round at the back and crossed on the chest; a lace collerette is fastened to the neck. No. 22. Half of Fichu.

Seventh Model: BONNET for an elderly lady, of mauve crape, with a diadem of flowers under the front, and continued in a spray at the back; the top is trimmed with mauve ribbon and black lace; black lace lappets fastened in front. No. 23 Front of Bonnet. No. 24. Crown. No. 25. Top.



No. 59.—DIAGRAM PAPER PATTERN OF THE DUCHESSE TUNIC.

TO TRANSFER PATTERNS FROM THE DIAGRAM SHEET.

Our readers can easily transfer any pattern from the Diagram of MYRA'S JOURNAL by means of a small tracing wheel. Place a blank sheet of tissue-paper under the Supplement, and then run the wheel along the lines of the pattern you wish to transfer. The teeth of the wheel prick through into the blank paper, and form a perfect tracing, which may then be cut out with scissors. When a pattern is too large for the sheet, a portion has to be traced folded. For these parts folded over, turn the Supplement under to the line indicated, then fold the tissue-paper over the pattern to be traced, run the wheel along the lines marked, which are clearly visible through your tissue-paper; when unfolded, shows the full-sized pattern, without join. These useful wheels may be obtained by post at MYRA'S Dress and Pattern Depôt, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, for twenty-four stamps.

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We have, at the request of many ladies, made arrangements with Madame DELAMODE, of Paris, to give lessons in cutting-out and making-up Dresses, Mantles, and every kind of garment required by ladies. Classes will be held on appointed days, and ladies attended at their own houses for private lessons. Madame DELAMODE will begin her lessons late in September. Ladies desiring to take lessons are requested to write in advance, when their names and addresses will be placed on the list of Subscribers. Terms in classes, four lessons, £1 1*s.*; private lessons, in London, £5 5*s.* the course.

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MADAME MARIE GOUBAUD, DIRECTRESS.

(*From* "MYRA'S JOURNAL OF DRESS AND FASHION," *July*, 1875.)

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*** *A List of Patterns and Prices of Paris Patterns and Models on application.*

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Jacket	1	6
Tunic	2	0
Tunics for Evening wear	2	6
Louis XIII. Jackets	2	6
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Princess Morning or Breakfast Dress	4	0
Watteau Breakfast Dress	4	0
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Fashionably cut and trimmed Open or Coat Sleeves	1	0
Plain High Bodice	1	0
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